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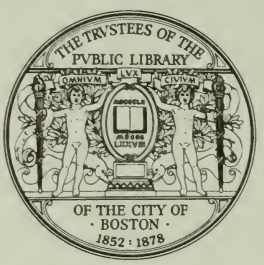

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Elizabeth Wethered Barringer, 1822-1867

Daughter of Lewin Wethered and Elizabeth Ellicott and wife of Daniel Moreau Barringer. Portrait painted two years after her marriage by Fernando Madrazo, Madrid, 1850.

THE

WETHERED BOOK

Brandon Barringer

L. Wethered Barroll

RICHARD · R · SMITH · PUBLISHERS

PETERBOROUGH · NEW HAMPSHIRE

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TO

DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER

GREAT-GRANDSON OF JOHN WETHERED
OUR COMMON ANCESTOR

Loyal friend of all who have a drop of his blood. The celebration of the 100th anniversary of his birth in May 1960, inspired this account of the family of his mother,
Elizabeth Wethered Barringer

AND TO

LEWIN WETHERED

Who cared so much for his Wethered ancestry that he changed his last name to "Wethered", in order to revive that name, in 1948, when it became extinct in America

Preface

THIS BOOK seeks to trace the descendants of Richard Wethered (1690-1744) whose youth was spent in Hertfordshire, England, where the Wethered family had flourished for many centuries. Richard, the son of Samuel Wethered and Dolly Lewin, emigrated to America in the early 1700's and settled on the Sassafras River in Kent County, Maryland. Some of his descendants now own and occupy some of the lands he acquired.

In 1733 Richard Wethered married Isabella Blay, whose father, William, and grandfather, Edward, contributed to the founding of Kent County. Her great-grandfather, William Blay, was established in Anne Arundel County before 1650. It was felt that an account of these three Blay grandparents should be included. Their importance as citizens, as traced here, forms a vivid background for the world of Richard Wethered and succeeding generations.

Alone of Richard's children, his son, John Wethered (1744-1822) left descendants living today. All of these descendants trace their ancestry from six of the nine children of John Wethered and his wife, Mary Sykes—three sons, Peregrine, Samuel, and Lewin—and three daughters, Anne Catherine, Clemantina Matilda, and Harriet Cordelia. These three daughters made "desirable" marriages and left many distinguished offspring, but one of the difficulties for the compilers of this history was the fact that they were scarcely acquainted with many of these daughters' descendants. To collect the data set forth here, we have had to correspond, research, interview, and molest aged relatives. May this book be the means of

bringing various branches of the family closer, and may its authors not be crushed by disapproval of their errors.

With the exception of a small volume by James Sykes Wethered, *A Genealogical Record of the Wethered Family*, published in 1898, no one has attempted to bring to life what the centuries have buried—showing our beginning in America and England. We have tried to piece these beginnings together—so you need not wonder why your children, who carry these beginnings on into the future, are the sort of people they are. Our task is cheered, however, by Lord Macauley's opinion: "A people which take no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

This book is written for family consumption. It will be of slight interest to others. Most of us, now distant cousins in the mid-twentieth century, carry on us the stamp of these ancestors. To us it is of interest to know who our ancestors were, and what they stood for. Their blood flows in the arteries of pioneers, educators, scientists, leaders in the professions; and we feel completely at home with them. We often feel the same way they did on many public or philosophical questions for reasons this story will try to make clear. For those not of the blood, this may matter little.

We are a matriarchy. We have excelled on the distaff side. Our attainments are those of men and women of Wethered blood even if not of the name. The Wethered ladies are noted for good looks, large families, a sweetness and a gentleness of manner. These ladies usually rule. They are "tellers"—the husbands are "told."

The last American named "Wethered" was John L. Wethered. He died in 1947 deeply mourned. Thereafter his great-nephew, Lewin Wethered Barroll, Jr., a Baltimorean, changed his name to Wethered. Lt. Colonel Lewin Wethered was blessed with three children, and died August 1, 1964, in Military Service.

One characteristic of the Wethereds is their tenacity in holding on to ancient books and family effects. Another is for the ladies to engage in exhausting discussions of consanguinity, but more especially—"from whom we all are descended." When one of these discussions gets going it is bad form—even dangerous—for an outsider to attempt to introduce any other subject. Such an attempt gets a reproving silence for a moment, the offender's knuckles are rapped by the presiding Matriarch and soon the ladies are all back on the engrossing subject—our ancestors—which had first drawn them together. Their pleasantly modulated voices recall the contented gaggle of a flock of wild geese in a cornfield on a moonlight night.

The late D. Moreau Barringer enjoyed describing such a gathering at the home of Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard in Washington. Only descendants of John Wethered and Mary Sykes were present. The topic with top priority was "our" relationship to King Priam. On the King Priam slant, bear in mind that all Scotch nobility are descended from this King! In 1666 Charles II had portraits of all his ancestors back to Priam, done in oil, and these now hang in a gallery in Edinburgh. "Our" kinship to Priam was left an open question!

The authors wish to acknowledge their obligation—and that of all his cousins—to the Hon. W. B. Shubrick Clymer. Without his invaluable assistance in arranging for its publication and his help in its financing, this book might well never have "seen the light." To this must be added our gratitude to Mrs. Jane C. Renald and to Mrs. Gordon E. Walker for their unflagging efforts in the compiling and preparation of the manuscript. Finally, we wish to acknowledge our obligation to William L. Bauhan, our editor and publisher, whose skill and interest throughout have been invaluable.

Brandon Barringer
L. Wethered Barroll

Guide to Arrangement

Our history has been arranged in three parts. The chapters in the first part tell the story of our earlier Wethered and Blay ancestors—through Richard (1690-1744) and his son, John Wethered (1744-1822). The second part has been assembled in six separate chapters, one for each of John Wethered's six married children and their descendants—in order of seniority. The third and last section contains sources, some miscellaneous information, and an index.

It will be seen that by far the largest section of the book is Part Two. Here, beginning with the chapter on Peregrine Wethered, eldest of John's children, are set out in tables all the vital data as to each of Peregrine's descendants. Included also are brief biographical sketches of some of them.

In the subsequent chapters follow tables setting out the vital data on the branches descended from John Wethered's other children—Samuel, Lewin, Anne, Clemantina, and Harriet. Thus the six branches of the family are kept separate and distinct.

Each one of the over 450 descendants of Richard Wethered (No. 1) we have located has been given a number in the first column of his or her table. Clearly, each individual's number greatly facilitates locating where each such individual belongs, by referring to his or her table. There, his or her parents, grandparents, and so on may be immediately ascertained, by moving ahead a generation at a time.

Blank pages have been inserted at the end of this volume. These may be filled in by future owners of the book as the

tenth (already begun) or eleventh generations arrive, and the eighth and ninth are rounded out.

The abbreviation s.p., *sine prole*, indicates the member of the family, so marked, died without issue.

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PART ONE

Our Beginnings

I

The Family in England

The Wethereds, before emigrating to America, lived at Berkhamstead, near the cathedral town of St. Albans (Roman Verulamium) in the county of Hertfordshire, north of London. Their family home, Ashlyns, a place of great charm with beautifully planted grounds, was taken over after 1915 by the Foundling Hospital, which has occupied it since. The old mansion was visited in 1930 by Margaret Wethered Barroll, who had an oil painting of it made.

Commander Owen F. M. Wethered, R.N., of the English branch of this family now (1966) lives at Remnantz, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. His family moved there from Hertfordshire about 1630. His father, Frank Wethered, employed John Grant, an archivist, to examine the records of Herts and Bucks counties. Grant advised him as follows:

According to John Edwin Cussans, writer of the three-volume *History of Hertfordshire,* many of the eastern counties of England knew the Wethered family at an early date, and the subject of the present article, Mr. Thomas Owen Wethered of Marlow, is descended from the well-known family of that name, so long in residence at Ashlyns, Great Berkhamstead.

The earliest record of them appears in an Inquisition dated 1431, where we find a John Wederhurd, whose death occurred in 1490 in the early part of the reign of the first Tudor king, Henry VII. He ranked as a merchant of the Staple, of considerable importance, in the town of Calais, and later was connected with Northampton.

Francis Wethered of Ashlyns [d. June 1688] held the office of Comptroller of the Works in the days of King Charles II. His three sons died issueless, and the property devolved upon his daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of John Craddock of London, the last representative of the Berkhamstead line. And in accordance with the terms of this lady's will, dated 1703, Ashlyns was sold after her death.

In the same Cussans' *History of Hertfordshire,* referred to above by John Grant, the archivist, a table of the "Pedigree of the Family of Wethered" appears, and is reprinted here (see page 176.) The American branch of the family is not shown, but they were descended from that Francis Wethered who was "in the service of the Earl of Strafford in Yorkshire and afterwards of Berkhamstead" and was buried May 5, 1667 (see table, lower right). He was apparently the great-grandfather of Samuel Wethered, whose wife, Dolly Lewin, and children emigrated to America in the early 1700's. As far as is known, the descent from Francis was as follows:

Francis Wethered, buried May 5, 1667 (see table). m. Margaret Bargelaw.

Thomas Wethered, b. 1606 (son of Francis). m. 1626, Elizabeth ..... . He died in 1671.

Colonel Samuel Wethered, R.A. of London (son of Thomas).

Samuel Wethered, d. 1719 (son of Col. Samuel). m. Dolly Lewin about 1680.

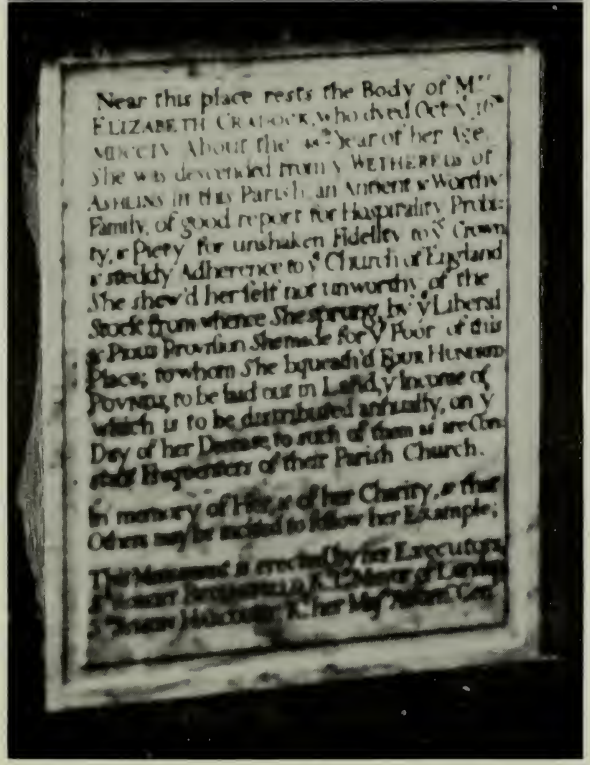
Richard Wethered, son of the above, b. about 1690, settled in Kent County, Maryland.

In 1898 James Sykes Wethered's *Genealogical Record of the Wethered Family of Ashlyns* was published. He was the youngest son of Lewin and Elizabeth Ellicott Wethered and the grandfather of Wethered Woodworth. This invaluable book is largely confirmed by John Grant's findings.

Additional data appears in *The Corporation Records of St. Albans,* published in that town in 1890. Court Proceedings on September 29, 1685, show that "John Wethered and John Gape were elected Governors of the Free School." At a Court Session August 12, 1691, "William Wethered was reported for harbouring vagrants in his barn at Bowgate." Later the same year, on November 30, the Court "ordered that the Constable should constantly every night search the houses of all such

ASHLYNS

The home of Elizabeth Wethered Craddock, and until 1704 seat of the Wethered family at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England. Photograph by courtesy of the National Monuments Record, London.



MONUMENT in St. Peter's Church, Berkhamstead to Elizabeth Wethered Craddock, last of the family to live at Ashlyns.

FONT at All Saint's Church, Berkhamstead. Its rim is inscribed, "The Guift of Francis Wethered, Esquir. 1662."

persons within the Borough as were suspected to harbour and lodge vagrants—and other old [sic] persons, and take up such as they found."

By this early record it is plain that William Wethered was a person with a warm heart. His "barn at Bowgate" recalls the stable in Bethlehem where nearly 1700 years before a family found refuge when there was "no room at the inn." That his family took time out to engage in "good works" is reflected also by the inscription on the monument of Elizabeth Wethered Craddock, mentioned above, who died October 18, 1704. The monument stands in St. Peter's Church at Great Berkhamstead and the inscription reads in part:

> She was descended from ye Wethered's of Ashlyns in this Parish; an ancient and Worthy Family of good report for Hospitality, Probity and Piety, for unshaken Fidelity to ye Crown . . . She shew'd herself not unworthy of the Stock from whence She sprung, by ye Liberal and Pious Provision she made for ye Poor of this Place, to whom she bequeathed Four Hundred Pounds.
>
> In memory of her—that others may be incited to follow her Example.

An interesting and extensive article by P. C. Birtchnell in the *Berkhamstead Gazette* of September 27, 1957, confirms all of the above. He comments: "In the 17th Century Ashlyns was owned by the Wethered family who were active in local affairs. It was Francis Wethered, who, in 1622, gave to St. Peter's Church, the attractive font, now in All Saints Church. When Berkhamstead was a Borough he was one of the Chief Burgesses or Aldermen." Mr. Birtchnell also sounds a cheerful note: "Ashlyns Hall was rescued from destruction by Mr. W. E. Goddard, who redecorated it and opened it as a residence for retired men and women."

His article states further that "the Builders of olden times, certainly knew how to choose a beautiful site. Walkers who take the footpath which runs from Ashlyn Drive to Swing Gate Lane, through Sandpit Green, know how well the Gray Mansion fits in with its surroundings, dominating the ridge and

commanding views over green parkland studded with trees. Alas, many years have passed since the large ornamental lake in the valley was filled with water."

Further reference to Elizabeth Wethered Craddock, the owner of Ashlyns, will be found in Appendix C.

II

The Emigration, 1720 - Family Records

Dolly Lewin, who in 1680 married Samuel Wethered, was the eldest daughter of Sir William and Lady Susanna (Champion) Lewin and was a sister of Lady Sarah Colchester. Her husband's death in 1719, a result of his financial ruin in the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, caused his widow to move to America.

When Dolly Lewin Wethered with four of her six sons and two daughters left England and emigrated to America in 1720, she first landed and attempted to settle in Boston. It appears that her son Richard did not stop in Boston but kept on until he reached the Sassafras River in Kent County, Maryland. The Wethereds could, in a New World, forget the sorrow of the Old.

One son Samuel, and his sisters, Sarah Wethered Harding and Mary Wethered, took root in Boston and enjoyed fame there as proprietors of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern. A vivid picture of the part of Boston where this hotel stood in the early eighteenth century appears in *The Memorial History of Boston, 1630-1880*, edited by Justin Winsor (Volume II, pp. xiv and xv). Two other brothers, John and Henry, also appear to have settled in Boston for a time.

After life at Ashlyns Hall, however, Dolly Lewin Wethered soon found the going among proper Bostonians and at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern too severe, and yielding to the entreaties of her son Richard in Maryland, she packed up her effects and moved to Kent County.

All of this is mentioned in Dr. Alexander Hamilton's *Itinerarium*, published by the University of North Carolina Press in

1948. This fascinating book describes a horseback ride in 1744 from Annapolis to York Harbor, Maine, at that time a popular place for the cure of tuberculosis. En route he describes Boston and frequently mentions Wethered's Inn, spelling the name "Withered." On page 141 he completely identifies whom he is talking about: "I had a letter from Miss Withered to her brother in Maryland who lives upon the Sassafras River." At that time Richard Wethered had married Isabella Blay and was living either in Georgetown or near Shrewsbury Neck on the Sassafras River. On the same page Dr. Hamilton describes Miss Mary Withered: "This lady cannot be deemed handsome but to supply the want of that natural accomplishment which the sex are so very fond of, she had a great deal of good sense and acquired knowledge which appeared to the best advantage in every turn of her discourse. The conversation was lively, entertaining and solid, neither tainted with false or trifling wit nor ill-natured satire or reflection, of late so much the topic of tea tables." For more about Mary and the other Boston Wethereds, see Appendix A.

Wethered Family Record

In the Bible of John Wethered (son of Richard and Isabella Blay Wethered) is set out a very full family history opposite page 282. He wrote this five years before he died in 1822 and it is the best original source we have. Hence it is set forth at length:

Family Record handed me by my Honored Aunts Mary Wethered and Sarah Harding more than fifty years since, this written my seventy-fourth year 6th April 1817.

Then the story follows as told John Wethered by his "Honored Aunts."

Samuel Wethered, a Colonel in the British Army, and also of London, a citizen, left three sons—Thomas, William and Samuel. Thomas sold

the family estate to "Lord Tankerville" and went to Italy with his brother William. They died there, leaving no issue.

Samuel married in 1680 Miss Dolly Lewin, eldest daughter of Sir William and Lady Susanna Lewin and sister of Lady Colchester and Mrs. Sergeant Maynard, and by her had six sons and two daughters, viz: Samuel, Lewin, George, Richard, John, Henry, Sarah, and Mary. Samuel, the father of these children, was totally ruined by the loss of the Turkey Merchants by the bursting of the "South Sea Bubble" in 1719. [Some of the old family papers state that he, individually, stood the strain, but was ruined by going security for others.] Wounded pride caused his death in two weeks. Lady Colchester, sister of the widow, gave her and her eight children five thousand pounds sterling with which she and her children, except Lewin and George, came to Boston, in New England, 1720. Dolly Lewin, the widow of Samuel Wethered, removed from Boston to Kent County, Maryland, about 1723, on the information of her son Richard, who wrote his mother that the people were much more like their friends in England than the New Englanders, and the climate far more genial. Lewin was appointed to the Government at Cape Coast Castle in Africa, George in the Customs in London. Both died without issue. John died in Madrid, Spain—no children. Henry was lost at sea and his children died young. Samuel married in Boston, Miss [Sarah] Thornton, daughter of the "Surveyor-General of North America", and had four sons and three daughters, viz: William, Samuel, John, Thomas, Sarah, Catherine, and Dolly.

My father Richard married Miss Isabella Blay (in Kent County in Maryland) daughter of William Blay. Issue four sons, viz: William, John, John, Samuel. William married Miss Hurt, had two sons and a daughter, one son and the daughter dead. The surviving son went to the Western country.

John died an infant. Samuel died a youth, uncommonly promising. The account of John (myself) may be found in the proper place.

JOHN WETHERED

In his own Holy Bible Peregrine Wethered, oldest son of John, pasted several sheets. On them in his handwriting, dated February 15, 1829, he made a copy of the aforegoing "Family Record" to which he added the following statements:

JOHN WETHERED, the youngest of the sons of Richard Wethered and Isabella Blay of Kent County, State of Maryland, was married to Mary Sykes of Kent County, State of Delaware, the 24th of October 1773. Their children are, viz:

PEREGRINE WETHERED born 29th of October 1774 in Boston (at the

home of his Aunt Sarah Harding), married July 30, 1827 to Miss Hannah Medford, only child of George and Elizabeth Medford and had a son born named John on 15th of November 1828.

Sam Wethered, son of John and Mary was born at Chestertown, Maryland, July 6, 1776 and died in Baltimore on the 4th day of February 1829. He left three sons and five daughters which he had by his wife, Eliza, daughter of Col. Donaldson Yates, the names of his children are as follows: John D, now a Physician in Baltimore, (died unmarried); George, an apprentice to a merchant in Baltimore; Samuel; Matilda, Lewina, Eliza, Sarah and Sally—neither as yet married.

Lewin Wethered, son of John and Mary Sykes born March 5, 1778, at Chestertown and married in Baltimore to Miss E. Ellicott on 16th day July 1805, by whom he has now living: Peregrine married to Miss Wickes of Kent in Maryland, Charles, John, Mary, Anna, Sam, Elizabeth and James.

Mary Wethered, daughter of John Wethered and Mary Sykes was born December 7, 1780 at Drayton Farm in Kent in Maryland, has never married.

Sarah Wethered, daughter of John and Mary Sykes born at New Castle January 31st, 1783, has not married; died 7th June 1854.

Ann Catherine Wethered, daughter of John and Mary born May 8, 1785 at New Castle in Delaware and married 23rd day of July 1812 to Robert C. Ludlow, Esq., purser of the "Constitution" and the "Independence", the first of the '74 gun ships belonging to the U. S. of N. A. They are both dead and left the following named children, viz: William Bainbridge Ludlow, now a Midshipman in the Mediterranean; Mary, Matilda, Augustus and Robert at school in Baltimore.

Clemantina Matilda, daughter of John Wethered and Mary Sykes, his wife, born January 3rd, 1790 at New Castle, Delaware, married on the [ ] day of [ ] to Mr. George Jaffray of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They are living and have two daughters, viz: Matilda and Mary.

Harriet Cordelia Wethered, daughter of John and Mary Sykes, his wife, born May 25, 1789 at New Castle in Delaware, married to Captain William B. Shubrick (Charleston, S. C.) of the United States Navy on 21st day of September 1815 and has two daughters, viz: Mary and Harriet Cordelia.

Eliza Caroline Wethered, daughter of John and Mary, his wife, born March 25, 1793, near Chestertown, Kent in Maryland and died in Baltimore 29th of December 1828—not married.

February 15, 1829 Taken from the best sources by Peregrine Wethered, son of John and Mary.

From the above data in the family Bible it is apparent that Richard Wethered and his wife Isabella Blay left only one son—John—who has known living descendants, and a grandson who "went to the Western country." This chronicle includes the story of Isabella Blay's father, William; her grandfather, Edward Blay; and his father, William. Isabella Blay's family were large landowners in Maryland for three generations before she was born, and they will be described after an account of what is known of the life of Richard Wethered. Later chapters will tell what befell the nine children—three sons and six daughters—of John Wethered, the son of Isabella Blay.

To make these people, the last of whom died nearly a hundred years ago, live and walk and not "limp" across our pages, we have the accounts written of them by others, and better, the letters of many of them, still preserved. John Donne says:

> *Sir, more than kisses, letters mingle Soules;*
> *For, thus friends absent "speake".*

Also, we will set out the word-of-mouth stories we have heard told, in the days when we—who were the young people then—had the time to listen to conversations on long summer evenings. There were uncles with long beards and longer memories. Aunts and grandmothers sixty years ago generally went into mourning at thirty, and stayed in mourning. Much they told us should not be forgotten.

In the table that follows are set out the children of the "first generation"—the sons and daughters of Samuel Wethered and Dolly Lewin. Since only their son, Richard—and his descendants—concern us here, the other children of Samuel and Dolly have not been numbered. Of them, it will be recalled, only Samuel of Boston is known to have had children who survived infancy. Available data on the "Boston Wethereds" will be found in Appendix A.

FIRST GENERATION

Children of Samuel Wethered and Dolly Lewin

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
1	Richard Wethered (The Founder)	About 1690	Isabella Blay, 1733	1744
	Samuel Wethered (Boston)		Sarah Thornton 7-28-1731	
	Lewin Wethered (Stayed in England)			d.s.p.
	George Wethered (Stayed in England)			d.s.p.
	John Wethered (Boston)		Mary Whipple 10-25-1737	d. in Madrid s.p.
	Henry Wethered (Boston)			lost at sea children d.s.p.
	Sarah Wethered (Boston)		——— Harding	
	Mary Wethered (Boston)			d.s.p.

III

Richard Wethered 1690-1744

Not long after the arrival of Dolly Lewin Wethered, widow of Samuel Wethered, in Boston in 1720, her son, Richard, moved on to Kent County, Maryland, where in 1733 he married Isabella Pearce Blay, daughter of William Blay. Richard Wethered died in 1744.

With Boston sisters and brothers without known living descendants in this country, had it not been for Richard's children, the Wethered name in the United States might have become extinct. The same narrow escape from extinction occurred in the next generation when only Richard's son, John, left descendants of the Wethered name now living.

Try to recreate the state of mind of the widow, Dolly Wethered, and her children when they boarded ship in 1720 for the voyage to Boston. Her advisers, had they not been bewildered, would have told her that Puritan Boston was not for her. Had she proceeded more cautiously and sought guidance from the promoters of the Maryland and Pennsylvania colonies, she might, with the large amout of cash available (5000 pounds—equivalent to at least $200,000 in 1965)—a gift from her sister, Lady Colchester—have fared far better than she did in Massachusetts. She might have purchased thousands of acres of the best croplands in Kent County, Maryland—as her grandson John did later (at far greater cost)—stocked it with "black cattle," tilled it with inexpensive slave labor, and still had a large balance in what made do for a bank in 1720. Instead some quick-money boys, scenting the 5000 pounds, probably signed the lady up for an 18th century version of the Parker House Hotel in Boston before she left England. Con-

fronted by the stony soil and chilly climate which make New England a delightful summer resort, the family sank their capital in the hotel in Boston. The sad sequel to this choice was that no descendants of the Wethered name were to be found in Boston after the Revolutionary War.

The opposite result held for the son, Richard, who had established himself on the Sassafras River. Entirely aside from any material advantage from his marriage to one of Maryland's most eligible young ladies, it is clear from Probate Court Records that he prospered. His mother followed him to Maryland in 1723.

Consider the wilderness that pioneers in Maryland were confronted with in 1720. Transportation was almost entirely by water, to mention only one obstacle. Pioneer traits were more an asset then than material worldly possessions. Richard Wethered knew how to buck the frontier.

Fortunately, his will and his administration accounts are available. These give a vivid picture of the wide scope of his activities—as a landowner and merchant and mill operator in Georgetown on the Sassafras River. His share of the 5000 pounds his mother brought to America was not kept by him wrapped in a napkin. While he probably died in 1744, the Assessment Record of Kent County made by James Woodland in 1783 shows the considerable estate he accumulated—still held in trust in 1783 for his descendants, long after his death. The inventory, filed April 5, 1745, totals £2189 48s 7d. It covers seven columns beginning Liber 75, pages 75 to 81, of the Court Record (Hall of Records, Annapolis). It includes only personal property and gives a picture of what a tremendous stock of goods his Georgetown store contained. Such tranquilizing items as: "258 Gallons New England Rum—£58," and "140 Gallons West India Rum—£42," for the eighteenth-century thirsty, besides slaves, cattle, and household furniture without stint.

A list of his debtors (Liber 32, folio 31, et seq.) filed by Isabella Blay Wethered, his widow, November 11, 1745, covers twelve columns of the Debtors Ledger and includes over 460 names—nearly half the county population. The aggregate amount owed him on these voluminous lists exceeds 1000 pounds in ordinary debts and "desperate debts" of more than 120 pounds.

In the Kent County Rent Roll of 1752-1753 (Maryland Historical Society), titled "Changes in Debt Book," the estate of Richard Wethered is set out on pages 5 and 19 under the heading *Richard Wethered Heirs* and contains the following properties:

12½ acres called "Chance"
1 lot in Georgetown
1 lot in Georgetown

all held by Tilden & Rasin or Simon Wilmer, guardians for Richard Wethered's infant children.

In a later tax record of 1783 (Number 20, Maryland Historical Society), "A return of Property—in the 4th District of Kent County by John Woodland, Assessor," the following items appear, indicating that by 1783 Isabella Blay (wife of Richard Wethered) had probably died, since her real estate holdings are included. These properties she inherited as an heir of her father, William Blay. The Assessment Rolls describe the properties as:

Blay's Addition, 230 acres, Blay's Range, 40 acres—
The several improvements, good modern dwelling,
kitchen and common outhouses.

This is on land adjacent to Shrewsbury Church, in 1965 owned by Ralph Miller.

The will of Richard Wethered, recorded in Wills 23, folio 597-600, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, leaves his

estate for life to his wife, Isabella, and provides these legacies and devises after her death:

1. To his son, William, the farm he bought from Vansant, and the two lots in Georgetown, one of which he bought from Captain John Watson and one from John Wright.
2. To his son, Samuel, half of a mill he bought from Joseph Carmaro. The other half of this mill belonged to "Mrs. Wetherspoon." Also "as much money [as needed] out of my personal estate—to complete his half part." Also "a half lot in Georgetown he bought of Mr. Gideon Pearce whereon stands an old tobacco house and old granary."
3. To his son, John, the land and improvements he "bought of Mr. Gideon Pearce" and the lot in Georgetown lying between "the Rev. George Wm. Forester and Neal McClain"—another lot "I bought of Mr. John Kennard and that half lot of land lying in Georgetown which I bought of Cornelius Comegeys."
4. Should his three sons die childless, then at the death of his wife this property was to be divided equally between his brother Henry and his sisters, Sarah and Mary. (It was inconceivable to Richard that any heir of his would ever part with the land. That to him was sacred.)
5. To his sister, Sarah Harding (of Boston), as a legacy, 70 pounds current money of New England old silver. The same legacy to his sister Mary.

This will was executed June 23, 1744, and probated in court on October 6, 1744—indicating that Richard died in the interval.

In 1814—seventy years after—the British burned all the houses in Georgetown, except the "Kitty Knight" house. All the extensive property once owned by Richard Wethered there went up in smoke.

Fortunately, there is available at the Maryland Historical Society the County Assessors returns of the property owned

by individual taxpayers in Kent County in the two years 1733 and 1783. These records set out the acreage and its value for taxation, the slaves, ounces of plate, horses, cattle, and so on, owned by the Assessors' victims. These, in addition to Probate Court records, reflect vividly the holdings of the Blay and Wethered families.

The sufferings of the assessed were not mitigated in America as in England where the Heralds' College made "visitations" for similar purposes. There, as soon as a man of property became "warmish," he might look forward to the honor of a visitation from the Heralds' College—to celebrate putting him in an upper bracket for taxation. After the Herald had returned to the College in London and enrolled in his Domesday Book a record of the holdings of the taxpayers he had visited, he did not stop there. Long before the Herald's clerks got around to making out a tax bill, one of his staff artists prepared for his victim:

1. A coat of arms in bright colors and gilt.
2. A crest. This was actually the head of some animal. If the victim had "Wethered" for a name, he was alloted a wether's head—and later, to the Marlow, England, Wethereds, a goat's head. If the Herald had observed that the assessed man was loaded down with crusader's armor and two-handed swords, he might be given a Saracen's head for a crest. This he could have carved in wood and set over his front door—like the figurehead under the bow of a sailing ship.
3. Last and most dramatic of all, the party being "enumerated" or "numbered" for taxes was awarded a motto in Latin. If later on he felt depressed, gloomy, and wondered if spring was ever going to come, his spirits could be made to soar by gazing on words blazoned over his front door in gilt letters, such as: *Ad Finem Fidelis* or even *Virtute et Labore,* and reflecting on the fact that he could put this at the head of his engraved letter paper, or on the side panel of his

coach or limousine. The Government in England has always understood buttering up far better than we have in America. Of course he paid for all this—but then, didn't it enhance his status and prestige?

Even if the happy taxpayer could not claim he was a duke or some species of noble, he at least was entitled to bear arms. He was "armigerous." This lifted him well above the yeoman, above the teeming population about him—"base mechanicals who toil and sweat for daily bread"—or the Gurth and Wamba boys, who in the first chapter of *Ivanhoe* wore iron collars around their necks, on which were carved their owners' names.

None of these tranquilizers or knickknacks were ever issued by our Kent County Assessors. It is true that Lord Baltimore tried futilely for a few years to establish Lords of the Manor but our people appear to have had an overdose of Lords before leaving England. Had Lord Baltimore succeeded, we might even have been blessed here with a Heralds' College.

The total assessment of Richard Wethered's estate in 1783 (held in trust for his heirs) was 936 pounds and included Blay's Addition, 230 acres, and Blay's Range, 40 acres, valued at 540 pounds; two slaves aged less than six years valued at 10 pounds, three able male slaves valued at 210 pounds, one able female slave valued at 60 pounds, and one old and infirm slave valued at 20 pounds. The estate owned 24 ounces of plate valued at 10 pounds, seven horses and six black cattle valued at 45 pounds. Other property was valued at 41 pounds. Residing on the property were 3 white and 7 black persons. A pound in Maryland was worth one half as much as a pound in England.

Why John Wethered, who was the only child of Richard Wethered with known living descendants, was a very considerable figure in Maryland and Delaware is more easily understandable now that we know his father's story, or at least a small part of it.

SECOND GENERATION

CHILDREN OF RICHARD WETHERED (1) AND ISABELLA BLAY

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
2	William Wethered*	173-	——— Hurt	
3	John Wethered	173-		infancy
4	Samuel Wethered	174-		youth s.p.
5	John Wethered	1744	Mary Sykes 10-24-1773	2-21-1822

*William Wethered (No. 2) moved to western Virginia, married, and had two sons and a daughter, of whom only one son, Peregrine, survived. This Peregrine married a Miss Turpin and had a son, Turpin Wethered. There are no other known descendants of this branch.

IV

The Blay Family Saga In Anne Arundel and Kent Counties

In 1634 the Maryland colonists had landed at St. Mary's City. They were a group none since has surpassed in getting quick results in acquiring land. To accomplish this they had collisions with William Clairborne, who had "got there first," and Indian tribes. They demonstrated, with almost incredible swiftness, how well they understood how to satisfy their thirst for land.

The first Blay—William—by 1652, just eighteen years after the landing, had "Laid out for himself a tract of land lying on the West side of Chesapeake Bay and on the West side of Patapsco River—one-half mile—and now laid out for 600 acres more or less." (Land Office Records, Annapolis, Maryland, Liber A.B.H., folio 285.)

He yearned for land, and more land with waterfronts and harbors, after leaving overcrowded England. Edward Blay, the son of this William, as we shall later show, learned his way around first in Anne Arundel, then in Kent County. Anne Arundel was nearer the throne of government in St. Mary's City. Edward died probably owning more land in Kent County than anyone except Thomas Ringgold.

Anyone in those days (as now) who wanted real results, needed the cooperation of the Government. The Blays obviously were men Lord Baltimore felt he could depend on without fear.

Think of all the implications of what happened so fast between 1634 and 1652: counties laid out, often with the same

boundaries they have today; rivers named; but most of all, a Land Office going with all stops out. This bureau was vital to Lord Baltimore, because it was to be from the rentals of this land, partitioned among "loyal" settlers, that the revenue was to come to pay the operating expenses—salaries, arming militia, and so forth—of the Lord Proprietor.

But even before 1652, the record shows that a farm, in addition to the 600 acres on Patapsco River in Anne Arundel County, was ordered surveyed for William Blay (Commissioner Land Office Liber 20, folio 109). This record recites that Wm. Blay, "father of Edward," did "the second day of July in the year of our Lord God 1649" apply to have 200 acres in Blay's Neck or Branch at the head of Homewood Creek, "in Severn River" surveyed. Apparently this survey was not consummated and in 1678, "Edward Blay, son and heir of the said Wm. Blay, informed us that no certificate was returned into our Secretaries Office upon survey of the said William and humbly requests a warrant for the resurvey thereof." Thereupon Edward Blay, then twenty-four years old, had granted to him this tract on Homewood Creek in Anne Arundel County.

COLONEL EDWARD BLAY, 1654-1713

Edward Blay does not enjoy the "distinction" of having been born of Wethered blood, but his granddaughter, Isabella, married Richard Wethered, the immigrant, in 1733, so we are of his blood. Secondly, it was Edward Blay who settled in the area of Turners Creek, Maryland, and laid the foundations for the home and fortunes—good and bad—of the Tilden, Westcott, Scott, and Wethered families. Their descendants try to maintain their traditions.

It might also be added parenthetically that as to Edward

Blay we have a documented historical record. He is the first person in America with a Wethered granddaughter, Isabella Blay Wethered, about whom we know many important facts. The Maryland Archives, the Land Office, Probate Court records, Rent Rolls of Kent County, all support the statements made herein.

What sort of man was Edward Blay? What kind of life did he lead? In answer to the first question, his great-grandson, John Wethered, on the tomb erected by him near Turners Creek in 1822, near his residence, refers to him as "of England." However, we know (by his affidavit) that he was born in 1654[1] some twenty years after Lord Baltimore (Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore) received the Charter of Maryland, making Maryland the third English colony.

Land Holding

Edward Blay enters our chronicle first on June 6, 1675, on the land records, the date of his first patent[2] for 200 acres known as Blay's Range granted to him by Lord Baltimore. The patent in part reads:

> From Cecilius . . . to Edward Blay . . . Cecilius does hereby grant unto the said Edward Blay all that parcel of land called Blay's Range on Chesapeake Bay on the Eastern side of the said Bay called Sassafras River and on the South side of the said river and at the head of a creek in the said river called Turners Creek . . .

Some 290 years later, this same tract is owned by a descendant of Edward Blay.

Before Edward Blay received his patent, only God and the Indians had held title to these lands. In those days, Turners Creek was navigable by large vessels far up both its branches. Indeed, in the memory of people still living in Kent County, grain was lightered out to sailing schooners from High Bank

on the west side of the creek, a short distance from the shore owned by Edward Blay.

But to return to Edward Blay in 1675. Having received his patent, he probably moved to Blay's Range, to be confronted with all the problems that faced the pioneer of those days. These were, in order of importance: to obtain a water supply, a house to live in, and a location that was accessible to means of transportation. The last was essential for marketing his farm produce. To enable ships to load, he built a wharf on the south shore of Turners Creek, between its west and east branches, which had not then been filled up by silt. There Blay developed the wharf, a mile up the creek from modern Turners Creek Wharf—where large ships could dock—and operated a mill, powered by the streams that flowed into the creek. Such a mill is described in the will of his great-grandson, Richard Wethered.[3]

As he drove the piles for his wharf, he must have paused often to consider the wild fowl in the air and on the waters of Turners Creek, a mile inland from the Sassafras River. The creek shore at this point rises in many places in sheer cliffs, heavily wooded with giant oak commanding charming views of the water. The wild fowl on nearby Bohemia River in 1669 are described in Raphael Semmes' *Captains and Ancient Mariners of Early Maryland:*

> And there was every species, Geese, Ducks, Swans, Teale, Widgeon, Brants . . . with many other sorts too tedious to relate . . . whereof there are none in England. They came to Maryland waters about the middle of September in millionous multitudes . . . and took their winged farewell about the midst of March. Some Dutchmen, stopping for a few days with Augustine Herman at Bohemia Manor, in Cecil County, said that "the screeching of the wild geese and other wild fowl in the creek before the door, prevented us from having a good sleep." They had never seen so many ducks as there were on the creeks in Maryland. "The water was so black with them," they recounted, "that it seemed when you looked from the land below upon the water, as if it were a mass of filth or turf, and when they flew up, there was a rushing or vibration of the air like a great storm coming through the trees, and

even like the rumbling of distant thunder while the sky over the whole creek was filled with them like a cloud . . . " The Dutchmen also were amazed by the number of geese they saw, and said: "They rose not in flocks of ten or twelve, or twenty or thirty, but continuously, wherever we pushed our way; and, as they made room for us, there was such an incessant clattering made with their wings upon the waters where they rose, and such a noise of those flying higher up, that it was as if we were all the time surrounded by a whirlwind or storm . . . This proceeded not only from the geese, but from ducks and other water fowl . . . and it occurred on all the creeks and rivers we crossed, though they were most numerous in the morning and evening when they are most easily shot."

And of course many were shot, or, as our old acquaintance George Alsop puts it, they were "summoned by a Writ of Fieri Facias to answer their presumptuous contempt upon a Spit."

With such a rich supply of wild fowl at hand, Edward Blay had no problem of victualing. Meat was plentiful, both fresh and salted.

Probably his first house had no cellar. There would be time enough to construct this when he had a roof over his head. But a cellar for roots and vegetables was essential, if his family were to extend their winter diet to include cabbages, turnips, carrots, and so on. This house was probably near his wharf, very likely near the tomb erected in 1822 by John Wethered. By a deed dated April 8, 1680, from James Stavely, Blay acquired Hampshire, containing and laid out for 65 acres of land. This was "near the dwelling house of the said Edward Blay," and located near the "Southernmost Branch of the said Turners Creek."[4] This fixes Edward Blay's dwelling "at a point near Shrewsbury Church."

Fresh water was vital. Water diviners holding hazel wands doubtless had to be enlisted to determine where the family well was to be dug. The actual digging of the well had to be done with a pick and shovel—and what time and energy were wasted if the divining turned out to be false!

The house itself was the big problem. Glass for windows and hardware for doors—all imported from England—could be

transported by boat from the general store in Georgetown and unloaded at Edward Blay's wharf. There was, of course, no proper road at that time.

As the years went by, Edward Blay prospered. Between 1678 and 1700 he patented three more tracts, including all the property from Turners Creek to Shrewsbury Church. These new acquisitions were: Blay's Addition, 450 acres[5]; Hopewell Unity, 150 acres[6]; and Staples Warren, 100 acres[7]. The last acquisition, Staples Warren, was granted to Edward Blay and his wife, Ann, in 1700.

What do we know of his wife, Ann Blay? Alas, very little. Her claim to importance in this chronicle lies in the happy fact that she was the grandmother of Isabella Blay, who married Richard Wethered. We do know that she enjoys the distinction of being given the accolade "Madam" in Hanson's *Old Kent*[8].

If we do not know whether it was a happy match, we do know that it was fruitful. Her son William inherited the property which had grown to some 3000 acres lying round Turners Creek on the Sassafras River, as well as on Still Pond, Churn and Fairlee Creek.

The will of Ann Blay[9] dated July 1705/6 leaves her son William two 200-acre tracts, so she had evidently inherited that land. On August 28, 1712, two of the witnesses reaffrmed their signatures on the back of the will as shown by the record; evidently she had died before that date.

Edward Blay himself left no will. We have affidavits of two friends that he wanted his son William to inherit everything. William acted as his father's Administrator (bond given April 14, 1714) but not as Executor. In the June Court, 1717[10], we have the entry: "William Blay [estate (?)] bond by Isabella Blay his wife [?] with Gordon Pierce and Benjamin Pierce, her Surety in two thousand pounds, dated 20 March 1716." William Blay thus died only two years after his father, never having come out of the latter's shadow. One of the affidavits

referred to above says that in the latter part of October 1713 the "Colonel said he had never given his son much yet, but said that his son was very industrious and lived pretty well, therefore, he would keep the stuff in his own hand while he lived, but said that when he dyd (if he did not marry before as he believed he never would) that he would give his son all his Estate, he had in the world, for he said he was sure that no man in the World had a more Dutiful Son than his son was to him, and ever had been."

Quite an epitaph! In view of the lack of evidence to the contrary, this must stand as our word portrait of William Blay.

The same appraisers inventoried the two estates, and we have two inventories of personalty only. In the crude Victorian phrase, Edward "cut up" at 1188 pounds, his son William at 1616. The difference must be what the latter made while his father was still alive. The thousands of acres of land north of Chestertown and south of the Sassafras are, of course, not included.

It is difficult to judge these values in terms of today's money. Negroes were valued at £25, and then at £30, for men. Valuations just before the Civil War were $500 or up to four times. Subsequent dollar depreciation might make then values twelve times the present. "Cattole" (cattle) averaged £1, 50 shillings apiece and sheep 5 shillings, say a fortieth of today's prices. Horses averaged 50 shillings, except good saddle horses (Edward's were old) which were put at £6 ½ or 1/20 of today's price, allowing for a $5 pound. On the other hand, wheat was 3 shillings a bushel. Even with subsidies, ours is only five times more expensive. As noted, rum was 12 cents a quart against, say, $1.00 today without tax, or 8 to 1, and beer 3 cents against, say, 20 cents. A day's skilled guide service in the woods was $1.00 a day against, perhaps, $20.00 today. All these average out at 19 to 1, so William Blay's £1616 personalty would be worth possibly $150,000 today with the real estate additional.

As to the character of the estates, it is obvious William preferred sheep as he left 135 against Edward's 53, but only 23 black cattle against Edward Blay's 54. He had 10 horses against Edward's 6, but 14 Negroes had been reduced to 11. William left 348 bushels of wheat at 3 shillings each against 9 for Edward, but had only £318 with their English banker against £395 plus £109 "ready cash."

William Blay's three daughters were Rachel Blay Brown[11] (wife of Peregrine Brown); Catherine Blay Tilden (wife of John Tilden); and most important to this chronicle, Isabella Blay Wethered (wife of Richard Wethered). His sons were "Edward Blay, son of William Blay and Isabella, his wife, born on the 31st day of January, 1707," and "William Blay, born on 22nd October 1714." Neither of the sons left descendants.

What a world it must have been for William Blay (Colonel Edward Blay's son) and William Blay's children to grow up in! There were none of the appurtenances of civilization as we know them: no TV, no automobiles, no tarmac roads. Instead, these Blay children skirmished along the shores of Turners Creek with bows and arrows, sling shots, and javelins; harpooning or netting soft crabs; or stealing, Indian fashion, into the deep woods. Who knows what they learned from their pioneer parents? Perhaps they played the roles of Robin Hood, Achilles, and Hector.

It is a small wonder that we, their descendants, as we look today over the shores and waters of these same creeks, and enjoy this *mare nostrum*, are drawn by time-defying prenatal memories and experiences deep in our emotional being, feel a tug on our heartstrings—a tug that draws us back to Edward Blay's home over the eight generations separating us.

Edward Blay was a judge in the Provincial Court in 1686 and tried those liable to suffer capital punishment (Maryland Archives ccv, page 129), a colonel in the County Militia, a member of the Maryland Legislature from Cecil County in

1706-1707 and from Kent County in 1713. (See Hanson's *Old Kent,* page 3801.) His outstanding public acts were:

1. Acting as a Judge in Kent County and at Treason Trial at Turners Creek in 1686
2. Negotiating an Indian Treaty, May 9, 1700
3. Establishing Boundaries of Kent County, August 12, 1706
4. Vestryman of Shrewsbury Church in 1703 (Maryland Archives xxiii, pages 20, 129, 401) and for later years (Hanson, page 354) and rendering Other Public Service
5. Between 1683 and 1700 Patenting Four Tracts of Land in Kent County

Judge in a Trial for High Treason [12]

Not only did Edward Blay move far in acquiring waterfronts and in matters of finance, but he took his place as a leader in the community. On August 10, 1686, he comes to our attention as judge in a trial for high treason held at Turners Creek.

It is difficult for us, in the mid-twentieth century, to put ourselves in the position of Edward Blay in 1686, living in the Colony of Maryland, yet owing allegiance to his King in England several thousand miles away. And what a sorry king this James II was! King James II was so very disagreeable a man that, by comparison, his brother Charles, the Merry Monarch, was a pleasant character. At the beginning of James' reign in 1685 England was split by civil war. The Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II, landed in Dorset, proclaimed the King a "popish usurper" and charged him with poisoning his brother, Charles II, and with setting fire to London. But Monmouth's followers lacked spirit and were defeated at the Battle of Sedgemoor. The wretched Duke of Monmouth was captured and beheaded on Tower Hill. All those who had supported the popular Duke were cruelly persecuted by the infamous Judge Jeffries, a tool of James II.

We can imagine how these events in England fired the imagination and divided the loyalties of the young men living in the Colony of Maryland. On July 11, 1686, Giles Porter, Francis Childs, Ralph Chiffem, Philip Bergen, and Edward Blay met at Philip Bergen's house on Turners Creek. The purpose of the meeting is unknown; but there was some talk about the Duke of Monmouth and it was said that the Duke was still alive. It is also known that the young men sat long "round about a table with a Bowl of Punch."

At this point, happily, Edward Blay departed. It is as well that he did. Elizabeth Connor's interesting account[13] of *Treason on the Sassafras* tell us:

> Judge Blay was lucky enough to leave before tongues were loosened and a friend proposed a toast: "I drink to the Duke of Monmouth's health; for York (James II) hath been a Bloody Rogue for he hath poisoned his Brother, the late King Charles, and began the first Invention of the burning of London."

Unfortunately, they were overheard and the Commissioners of Cecil County (to which the Sassafras region then belonged) had to hold them over for Court at St. Mary's, the then capital, on charge of High Treason. The fact that Edward Blay was one of the Commissioners at the trial did not stop him from appearing as a witness for the accused at the appeal to St. Mary's City of the verdict found against the accused at Turners Creek.

Luckily he left the drinking party before the toast or he should have held himself for Court!

When the case was tried on appeal before the Council at St. Mary's City, Edward Blay testified, on April 3, 1688, that he was aged about thirty-three years and informed the Council that he had been at Bergen's house from their first meeting until a little before "sunne setting," and as far as he knew, no healths were "drank." There was, however, some discourse about the Duke of Monmouth, and some of the company said

the Duke was still alive although Abraham Strand was sure that he had been beheaded. In addition, Blay did not remember any talk about the Duke of York. This testimony must have aided the accused and showed plainly that Blay's sympathy was with them.

The first trial took place on August 10, 1686. In the Colony of Maryland—as in England—only the higher judges were permitted to sit on a trial for high treason; and it is significant that Colonel Edward Blay was appointed one of the judges. The vulgar title they enjoyed was "hanging judges." The trial probably took place in the log-house portion of Knox Folly, which was the guardhouse or fort manned by the British troops under General Knox responsible for guarding the considerable settlement known as Turners Creek.

The sequel to this trial is not without interest, since it reflects—and brings into focus—the turbulent times in which Edward Blay and all the settlers in the colony lived. On March 5, 1687, the papers in the case were sent to Lord Baltimore in London. Months passed; the year 1687 departed and a new year came in. In November, 1688, William of Orange arrived in England; the following month James II left London and his throne. Early in 1689 William and Mary became the sovereigns of England. Among these important events and subsequent changes in Maryland, Giles Porter and his treason passed into obscurity. In the short space of three years, loyalties changed and changed again, and the settler in the colonies of North America had need of considerable skill in changing tack at the right moment—the better to sail according to the prevailing political wind.

Negotiates Treaty with Indian Chiefs

In 1700 there was trouble with the Indians. A settler was murdered by Indians in Virginia, and Nathan Blakiston, the

Captain General, dispatched a commission to deal with the "Emperor" of the Piscataways. At the same time Colonel Edward Blay was appointed[14] one of three commissioners to deal with the "kings" of the Delawares, Shavanollas, and Susquehannas. The meeting was held at Kanestage, which appears to have been a two-day journey from the Sassafras River by woodland trails, according to an expense account of 10 shillings (5 shillings a day) paid "to a man going to Sassafras for the Gents."

Negotiating this Indian treaty was perhaps Edward Blay's most important achievement on behalf of Lord Baltimore. He concluded the treaty pursuant to an "Order of His Excellency" dated May 9, 1700. Together with James Frisby and John Thompson, he met the Indian Chiefs and Great Men at the Head of the Bay on August 28, 1700. Edward Blay was probably the senior of the three commissioners as his name is signed last to the reports and the treaty—the custom in legal papers. By this treaty the Indians agreed: (1) To confirm "the peace and amity made with us" (including, of course, allowing white men to continue to occupy Indian territory). (2) To be answerable "if any of their Indians should commit any injuries upon the inhabitants of this Province." (3) To assist white men "if any hurt or damage were done to them by neighbouring Indians."

The negotiations which opened on August 28, 1700, at the house of John Hans (or Hanse) were extremely cordial, to say the least. The first session concluded:

> between five and six o'clock in the evening, and being late we refreshed ourselves and acquainted those Indians that were then present that tomorrow morning we should proceed on our said Treaty. They seemed to be very willing. So we gave them some drams and they shook us by the hands and we went to our repose.

During the course of the negotiations on August 29 the commissioners called "on them to confirm the Treaty of

Friendship they have already entered into with us," and after the Indians made their mark on the treaty:

we gave them 9 matchcoats and 40 yeard of Printed Dimity equally distributed amongst them the more firmly to oblige them and win them to the stricter performance of their articles now made and confirmed by them. . . .

And so we concluded with the Indians and drunk the King's health.

Whereupon:

The Indians in token of their sincere affection presented this Government with 15 undressed skins which are left with John Hans for him to bring down to his Excy the Governor.

On Page 106 of Vol. XXV of the Archives of Maryland, *Proceedings of the Council,* which describes the negotiations of this treaty, is set out the expense account of this expedition —which totaled £20. 17s. Od. It includes:

To 30 Indians maintaining 4 days with victuals and drink	£6
To 6 Gall Rum @ 6 shillings	£1
To 12 Gall Beer	18s
To maintaining the gentlemen which treated with the Indians	£4

It is a fair comment on the above that it cost £4 to maintain the white men (not over four in number) and only £6 to maintain thirty Indians for four days with "Victuals and Drink." No attempt is made to apportion how much each group consumed of the six gallons of rum and 12 gallons of beer. Compare this expense account, incurred entertaining Indians visiting us on their own land, with the rolling out of the red carpet, with caviar and double cream, for our foreign visitors at Blair House today.

As no unpleasant "incidents" were caused by these Indians afterwards, we can assume the party was a success. The Indians "stayed bought."

Surveyor for Lord Baltimore

Six years later, in 1706, Edward Blay comes to our notice again, this time as a surveyor appointed to establish the boundaries of Kent County.[15]

During the session of the Maryland legislature of 1708 "a bill for the division and regulating of several counties on the Eastern Shore was read the first and second time and passed." The report of the commission was signed by Edward Blay and five other commissioners.

In May 1707 the present lines of Kent County were laid out. Commissioners were designated to cause to be run by the county surveyors "The lines, bounds and divisions of said county". Colonel Edward Blay was one of the eight commissioners appointed to supervise this work. The report is as follows:

Kent County Boundary

Maryland
Kent County

Pursuant to An Act of Assembly Entituled An Act for the Dividing and Regulating of Several Counties on the Eastern Shore &

There therefore may certify that We the Subscribers hereof being authorized and appointed by the said Act for to have the County of Kent Regulated and the Bounds thereof ascertained according to the Direction of the said Act have this Day to Witt the 12th day of August 1706 called before us James Harris, Deputy Supervisor, and have run as followeth viz., Beginning at the South end of the Long Horse Bridge at the head of Sassafras River and running East and by South and by a Double Line of Marked Trees until it is over the main Bridge of Black Birds Creek and to the Extent of the said Province of Maryland. It being the Division Line between the aforesaid Kent County and Caecill as witness our hands and Seales the Day and Year above mentioned &c.

Tho. Smith	Elias King	Edward Blay
Wm. Frisby	Wm. Harris	John Wells

As with the Indian treaty, Blay's survey of the county boundary was permanent. These boundary lines have lasted to the present day.

Churchman and Public Servant

Finally, Edward Blay is seen as a devout churchman—a vestryman of Shrewsbury Church—and a political leader in the community. According to Hanson's *Old Kent:*[16]

> He was a distinguished and zealous member of the Episcopal Church. In 1709-10 he gave to Shrewsbury Parish two acres of land, the ground upon which the church edifice stands. In after years his great-grandson, Doctor William Blay Tilden, gave more land and increased the Church yard to its present ample dimensions. His wife, 'Madame' Ann Blay, was buried at Shrewsbury 27th August 1712.
>
> Edward Blay survived her by about one year.

Questions of rights to pews in a church, or rights to be buried in a churchyard were serious matters in 1721. Evidently after Colonel Blay's death others planned to change the lock on his pew in Shrewsbury. But this raised a protest and we find in the record of a vestry meeting:[17]

> 1721, October 10. A letter appearing from Madame Lowe [a descendant of Colonel Blay] relative to the pew fixed in the Church, on which the Vestry debating, ye Minister [James Williamson] rather than the Vestry should be offended, does oblige himself and his friend to contribute the sum of 25 pounds sterling toward the building of a new Church . . .
>
> Then was ordered by ye Vestry yt the lock that is on ye pew door, yt was formerly called Colonel Blay's pew shall be and remain on as it now is . . .

Madame Lowe certainly had the Rev. James Williamson across the barrel. One trembles for the minister, thus forced to disgorge 25 pounds sterling (some $3750.00 in 1966 money) in order to appease Colonel Blay's descendants. It proved a costly business for the levelers of 1721 who evidently had tried to have the lock taken off the pew, so that those not of the blood might enter. Here are sample vestry meeting entries:

At a vestry meeting attended by "Col. Edward Blay, Mr. Wm. Comegry and Mr. James Wilson" it was—

Then agreed that Thomas Thornton shall keep and whip the dogs out of the Church every Sunday till next Easter Monday—as also all cattle from about the Church and Churchyard, for which they agreed to pay him the sum of one hundred pounds of tobacco . . .

In 1756 Mr. William Woodland bought a pew in New Addition of Chapel.

There were two schools of thought in the seventeenth-century church, as indeed there are at present. One group contended the church was to furnish spiritual guidance and required it to be ruled by the bishops and clergy. The other group felt that the vestry owned the church. If the bishops or their ministers pushed any silly ideas to the contrary—out with the bishops. For them the church was a social club. It was important that only people "like ourselves" should gather together for Holy Communion. The minister must be kept in his proper place.

The problem was further aggravated by the fact that there was no bishop in Maryland. All church questions had to be referred to the Bishop of London. No comment is necessary, keeping this fact in mind.

The heresy of Methodism had not yet reared its head, but there were plenty to cause annoyance: Papists and Presbyterians, not to mention Quakers and other nonconformist groups—"lesser breeds without the law."

The pro-vestry group was sympathetic with the idea that Colonel Blay's descendants should, as he had done, be allowed to lock his pew to prevent its use by outsiders.

Edward Blay was identified with the political group in Maryland which held power after the flight of King James II in 1687-1688. Bear in mind that Charles I, who granted Lord Baltimore his Charter, was executed in 1649. Until 1661 Cromwell was the Man on Horseback. Then followed Charles II and the restoration of the Stuart dynasty. Following Charles in 1685 came James II. Lord Baltimore had been flirting with

Cromwell. The first Protestant Maryland Governor was William Stone, who in 1649 supplanted Thomas Greene, a Catholic. The political bedlam, during which the Blay family established itself in Kent County, is perfectly apparent.

In 1696 Edward Blay joined with all the other Justices and officials of the Province in a letter of congratulation to King William.[18] The letter begins "Dread Sovereign" and gives a very bad press to the adherents of ex-King James (lately fled the country) for attempting to assassinate King William and restore James to the throne. The letter is a masterpiece of turgid eloquence and winds up with, "we . . . shall ever add our earnest prayers that God would lengthen your days and continue you among us in all happiness . . . and that your Terrestrial Glory here may be succeeded by that of Eternity."

When Hanson in *Old Kent* speaks of Edward Blay as a legislator from "Cecil County," we must bear in mind that in the seventeenth century the borders of counties were not all as at present. Cecil County was erected in 1674 from the eastern portion of Baltimore County which extended into Kent County, as Kent County had earlier been "Baltimore County."

Pioneer and Gentleman

Such was the life of Edward Blay—a fine example of the courage, determination, and flexibility needed by the early settler in the Colonies of North America. In those early days there was no one to lean on; privilege counted for little in the battle against nature—but a stout heart and quick wits were essential. Clearly, Edward Blay possessed all these. But he had more than the mere attributes of the adventurer. He was a devoted family man and a fine churchman. It was men of the stamp and mettle of Edward Blay who laid the foundations for our great nation.

Colonel Edward Blay is the only person mentioned in this

book who has considerable historical significance, with the exception of Judge James Sykes, who held nearly every office in Delaware. Hence we have appended at the end of this chapter notes giving references to the authorities supporting statements made about Edward Blay's life. Other persons mentioned have general family interest only. Why burden this account by authorities supporting every statement made about them?

In the case of James Sykes, mentioned later, we need not document his career. He is so completely pictured in Henry Conrad's *History of Delaware,* that anything added here would be superfluous.

WILLIAM BLAY

William Blay, the son of Edward Blay who left issue, has left but few traces in the footpaths of history. His distinction—indeed a great one—was having fathered three famous daughters: Rachel, Catherine, and Isabella. These ladies' offspring have occupied much of the land, filled many of the public offices, and graced the professions of Maryland to a considerable extent. They stamped the Blay image on an important segment of Maryland's population.

The partition of the estate of William Blay to his three daughters was made in 1730. The court record in the partition case recites:

It is stated that William Blay died intestate leaving three daughters, Rachel Browne, widow; Catherine Tilden, wife to John Tilden; and Isabella Blay, spinster; and was seized in Fee Simple of the following lands, to wit:

Blay's Park being a freeway on three tracts called Williamston, Howells Additional and farms Inspection containing	800	(acres)
The Pond containing	200	

Dale Town containing	700	
Bennett Hope containing	200	
Blay's Range containing	200	
Blay's Addition containing	650	
Mill Fork containing	320	
	2950	(acres)

These partition proceedings, all court records, are a landmark in this chronicle. William Blay's land was divided as follows:

October 28th, 1730 Rachel Browne, John Tilden and wife and Isabella Blay in order to have a partition of those lands amongst them by their Deed conveyed the same Lands to William Pearce and his heirs. This Deed acknowledged the day of Date and recorded the 13th March 1730.

William Pearce, in compliance with the Trust reposed in him, conveys:

I.	To Rachel Browne and her heirs		
	Part of Blay's Park by metes and bounds	285	(acres)
	Part of Dale Town by metes and bounds	233-1/3	
	Part of Blay's Range by metes and bounds	100	
	Bennett Hope	200	
		818-1/3	(acres)
II.	To John Tilden & wife and to their heirs of the wife		
	Part of Blay's Park by metes and bounds	385	(acres)
	Part of Dale Town by metes and bounds	233-1/3	
	Part of Blay's Range & Blay's Addition	275	
	A moiety of what remains unsold of Mill Fork	160	
		1053-1/3	(acres)
III.	To Isabella Blay and her heirs		
	All that Tract called The Pond	200	(acres)
	Part of Blay's Park	285	
	Part of Dale Town	233-1/3	
	Part of Blay's Range and Blay's Addition	275	
	A moiety of what remains unsold of Mill Fork	160	
		1153-1/3	(acres)

Isabella was single when this property was distributed in 1730; she married Richard Wethered after that date.

On December 10, 1713, the Kent County Surveyor, Hermanus Sebell, resurveyed these tracts of land "now called Blay's Park," a total of 580 acres, giving title thereto to William Blay on the Chesapeake Bay Shore and in Still Pond (Steele Pone) Creek. (See Liber EE, No. 6, folio 297, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.) This was done "by virtue of a special warrant granted unto William Blay of Kent County bearing date the 25th day of January" in 1715. The Surveyor was directed "to adjoin to it any vacant land that should be found to lye contiguous thereunto . . ." As William Blay's father, Edward Blay, had in 1707 been one of the commission to survey the borders of Kent County, it is probable that the Surveyor attended to this vacant land item. The acquisition of "vacant land" is indicated by the fact that whereas Blay's Park contained 580 acres when resurveyed in 1713, in 1730 when Blay's Park was partitioned—385 acres to Catherine Tilden, 285 acres to Isabella Blay and 285 acres to Rachel—it had increased to 995 acres!

The first tract was for 500 acres "on the east side of Steele Pone Bay [?]" near the mouth of a creek. The second tract called James Inspection contained "forty and seven acres of land." The third tract was named Howell's Addition—also called The Pond—and extended "to the first tract laid out; for forty acres" (modern Howell's Point). The survey then recites: "have for and in the name of William Blay, resurveyed the aforesaid Three Tracts of Land." This land—Blay's Park—was, after the death of William Blay, apportioned to his three daughters, Rachel, Catherine, and Isabella, by the distribution account of 1730.

It is fascinating to speculate from all this just where William Blay lived. He clearly did not inherit this Still Pond Creek tract (afterwards Drayton, where John Wethered, William Blay's grandson lived) from his father, Edward Blay. The

latter never owned it. Probably William Blay lived at Blay's Park himself. Else why did he name it "Park"—indicating a property where he at least tried to keep the honeysuckle from choking out the box bushes?

Notes for Chapter IV

1. Elizabeth Connor's article, "Treason on the Sassafras" *Maryland Historical Magazine,* Vol. 51, No. 2 (June 1956), p. 152.
2. See Patent Commissioner of Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Liber 18, folio 363.
3. Will of Richard Wethered, Hall of Records, Liber 23, folio 600.
4. Deed, James Stavely to Edward Blay, dated April 8, 1680, describes property included in deed, by stating that one of the boundary markers is "standing near the dwelling house of the said Edward Blay . . . near South branch of the said Turners Creek."
5. See Liber 21, folio 94, Commissioner Land Office.
6. See Liber CB3, folio 517, Commissioner Land Office, Annapolis, Md.
7. Commissioner Land Office, Liber WD, folio 175.
8. Hanson's *Old Kent,* p. 313.
9. Hanson's *Old Kent,* p. 313.
10. *Maryland Historical Magazine,* June 1956, Vol. 51, No. 2, p. 152.
11. Maryland Archives XXV, pp. 105 and 116.
12. Maryland Archives XXV, p. 273.
13. "Treason on the Sassafras," *Maryland Historical Magazine,* Vol. 51, No. 2, p. 154.
14. Hanson's *Old Kent,* p. 356.

15. *Proceedings of the Council 1693-1697,* Maryland Archives pp. 538 and 545.
16. Hanson's *Old Kent,* p. 313.
17. Hanson's *Old Kent,* p. 357.
18. *Proceedings of the Council 1693-1697,* Maryland Archives pp. 538 and 545.

V

John Wethered 1744-1822

John Wethered was driving his team of horses in 1790 on the road between Chestertown and Kennedyville in Maryland with his sixteen-year-old son, Peregrine. Coming in the opposite direction, the coach of George Washington, guarded by a troop of horsemen, passed him. Mary Wethered Janvier (Peregrine's daughter), who died at Turners Creek in March 1918, never wearied of repeating the words of her father recounting this meeting: "He said, 'My father pulled his carriage to the side of the road, stopped, took off his hat. General Washington looked very tired, bowed, and passed on . . .' My grandfather, John, had a feeling of reverence for him and told his little son, Peregrine, to remember he had seen the savior of his country."

John Wethered was a large landowner, with an extensive library containing many books on law, medicine, natural sciences, and geography. He also operated many vessels in commerce.

Within ten days after the Battle of Lexington the following letter, the signers of which were all prominent in Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland, was addressed to Thomas Smyth, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Safety in Annapolis:

Chestertown 27th April 1775

Sir:

As Provisions may be wanted for the supply of the New England Forces, which may be collected together in consequence of the late unhappy Rupture between the Militia and the Regular Troops (of which we have this day received Intelligence). We have thought proper to

advise Mr. John Wethered who has a cargo of Flour on board of a vessel, now in the Port of Annapolis, which he would dispose of at first Cost, to make an offer of it to our Provincial Convention, in hopes that they will think proper to purchase it, and have it forwarded, as a present from the Province for the above purpose. We have no doubt but the inhabitants of this County would cheerfully contribute their proportion—and we must request that you will acquaint the other Delegates from this County and ask their concurrence in recommending it to the Convention.

We beg leave to mention that, in our opinion, the most certain conveyance would be by the way of New York, addressed to the Chairman of their Committee, to be by him forwarded, in the same bottom, to the Port of New London, from whence it may be transported by Land to the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

We are Sir,

Your most obdt Servants

J. Nicholson, Jas. Anderson, Emory Sudler, Ja. McLean, John Scott, Tho. Wilkens, Jas. Nicholson, Ezekil Forman, Wm. Bordley, Eleazer Newcomb

To Thomas Smyth, Esquire, Annapolis
By Favor of Mr. Wethered
April 27, 1775
Recorded

The original of this letter is now owned by Lewin Marbury Wethered of Baltimore, and there is a copy in the Maryland Historical Society. These signers, all men of property, were more anxious to aid the Revolutionary cause, even in far-off Boston, than to play safe for themselves. (See "Cargo of Flour," an article in *Maryland Historical Magazine,* December 1962, Vol. 573, p. 8.) The vessel is doubtless the same as that referred to in Clark's *Eastern Shore of Maryland,* Volume II, page 938: "Chestertown before the Revolution, thumbed defiance at England by sending a ship with supplies to the beleagured inhabitants of Boston, during the British Blockade."

George Washington showed his gratitude to the people of Kent County for this flour and their other patriotic acts when, seven years later, on August 18, 1782, he wrote the Reverend William Smith, the President of Washington College in Chestertown: "if the trifling sum of fifty guineas will be considered

as an earnest of my wishes for the prosperity of this seminary, I shall be ready to pay that sum to the order of the Visitors . . ." In Ledger A, Book 1783, of Washington College it is recorded on the first page that "His Excellency George Washington, Esq., in 1783 paid a subscription to Washington College of £87/10 Shillings." Washington attended the first Commencement of the College, received an honorary degree and in these words consented to have the College named for him: "I am much indebted for the honor conferred on me, by giving my name to the college at Chester . . ." (See article "Washington College 1783" in *Maryland Historical Magazine,* June 1911, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 164.)

Four of the gentlemen who signed the letter of April 27, 1775, offering the flour were in 1783 members of the Board of Visitors of Washington College—Joseph Nicholson, James Anderson, John Scott, and William Bordley.

John Wethered lived in New Castle, Delaware, as well as in Maryland. There he married Mary Sykes, daughter of James Sykes, a judge and member of the Constitutional Convention for Delaware. Her father, James Sykes, was a member of the Council of Safety, 1776, and on November 10, 1776, he was elected a delegate with others to the Continental Congress, and he alone attended, representing Delaware in that body. He was again elected to Congress on February 21, 1777. He held nearly every other office in the gift of his state, and many other minor positions under the government of the young Republic. James Sykes's first wife was Mary Shannon, by whom he had one child—Mary Sykes Wethered. Mary Shannon Sykes was the daughter of James Shannon and Catherine French and grand-daughter of Colonel Robert French. Through her mother she was descended from Jöran Kyn, an early settler of the New Sweden colony in Delaware.

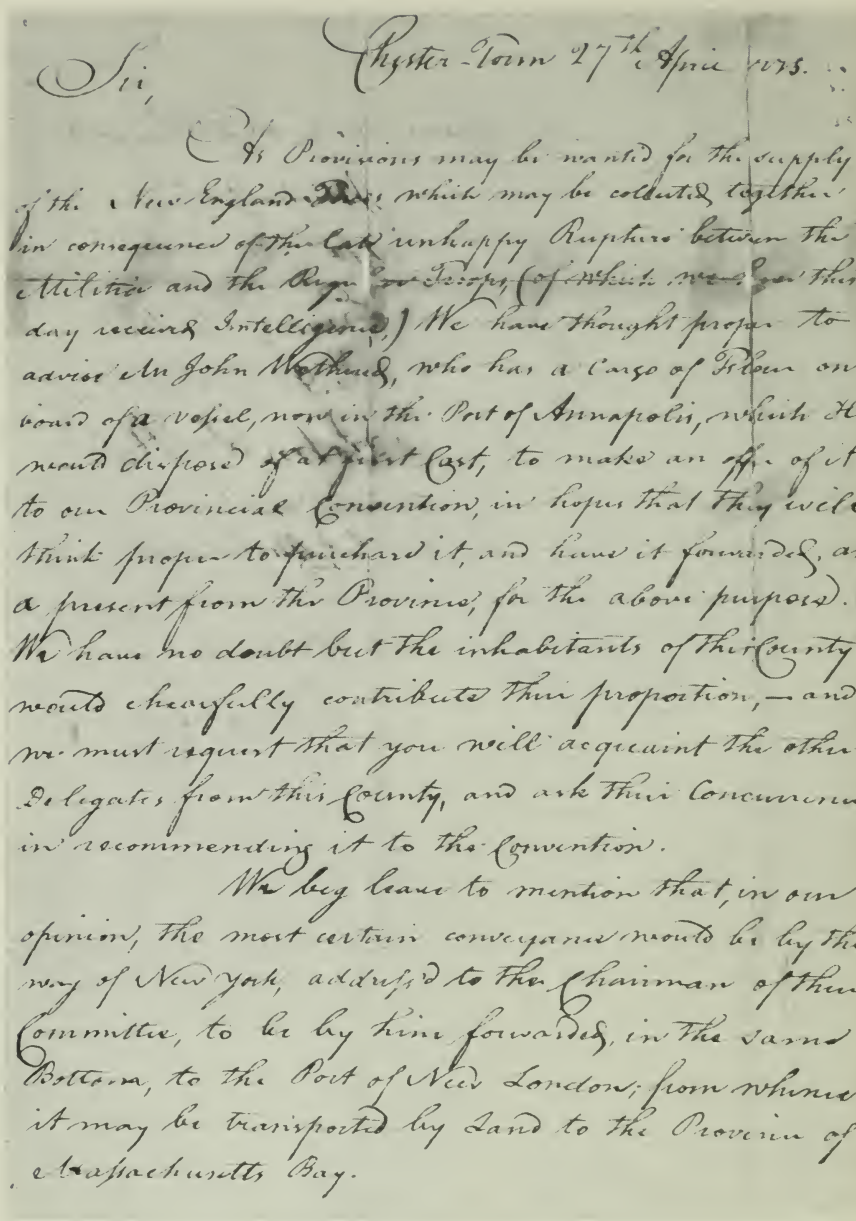
The children of John Wethered and Mary Sykes were Peregrine, Sam, Lewin, Mary, Sarah Isabella, Anne Catherine, Clemantina Matilda, Harriett Cordelia, and Eliza Caroline.

James Sykes

Member of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention. Ancestor of all the known Wethereds in the United States.

Mary Sykes Wethered

Daughter of James Sykes, she married John Wethered in 1773. Miniature by an unknown artist.



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As Provisions may be wanted for the supply of the New England Troops which may be collected together in consequence of the late unhappy Rupture between the Militia and the Regular Troops, (of which we have this day received Intelligence,) We have thought proper to advise Mr John Wethered, who has a Cargo of Flour on board of a vessel, now in the Port of Annapolis, which He would dispose of at first Cost, to make an offer of it to our Provincial Convention, in hopes that they will think proper to purchase it, and have it forwarded, as a present from the Province, for the above purpose. We have no doubt but the inhabitants of this County would chearfully contribute their proportion, — and we must request that you will acquaint the other Delegates from this County, and ask their Concurrence in recommending it to the Convention.

We beg leave to mention that, in our opinion, the most certain conveyance would be by the way of New York, address'd to the Chairman of their Committee, to be by him forwarded, in the same Bottom, to the Port of New London; from whence it may be transported by Land to the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

CARGO OF FLOUR

Letter of April 27, 1775 recommending that the cargo on John Wethered's ship in Annapolis harbor be given to the Continental forces in Boston.

It is from these children that all of the known Wethereds now living in America are descended.

John Wethered's house in New Castle was called alternately Prospect Hill or Wethered Court. In Conrad's *History of the State of Delaware,* Volume II, page 630, it is stated: "Griffith Jones and John Glover, prior to 1680, took up a tract [near New Castle] of six hundred and fifty acres west of Pipe Elm Creek which was known as 'Tynhead Court.' Jones was a member of William Penn's Council from 1687 to 1697. This tract was divided later and part of it was known as 'Wethered Court' from John Wethered who received it by legacy."

John also owned and lived at Drayton, a large property on Churn Creek in Kent County, Maryland. This was his Kent County headquarters, and has a charming water prospect. Living on Churn Creek, he was inevitably a vestryman at nearby I. U. Church, where his name is on the memory wall. He owned a house in Chestertown, as well as farms on the East side of Turners Creek.

John's mother, Isabella Blay Wethered, and her sisters Rachel and Catherine, like herself, left many descendants. John Wethered in 1821 (a year before his death) constructed a vault on the Blay property, northwest of Shrewsbury Church, to which he removed and buried the bodies enumerated in an inscription he placed on the vault:

Within the Enclosure are the remains of the following named persons, Col. Edwd Blay and wife of England, William Blay (only son of Edw and wife) and wife Isabella, daughter of Col. Pearce, with their issue—Rachel, Catherine, Isabella, Edward and William; Rachel Blay and Peregrine Brown of England, her husband, and their son, Peregrine, her second husband Acquilla Pearce and their daughter, Martha. Catherine and John Tilden and their children. Isabella and Richard Wethered of London, her husband, and their children, William, John, Samuel and John. (William excepted.) This inscription and enclosure done by the direction of John Wethered, who died on the 21st of February, 1822.

This stone has been cemented to the east side of Shrewsbury

Church nearby, and a bronze tablet fastened above it sets out the following: "Edward Blay Donor of this Graveyard 1709. This stone was moved in 1958 from the family vault Blay's Range." (This was done by a descendant of Edward Blay.)

John exhumed the bodies of all Wethereds buried elsewhere in Kent County and had their remains placed in this vault. He was buried there himself, and gave much thought to caring for the dead in a dignified manner—as shown by this language in his Will (Wills Liber, Kent County, No. 10, folio 270): "I give one hundred and fifty dollars to purchase stone to put a wall around our graveyard, where I have built a vault."

Surrounding this vault are a number of excavations. These have the appearance of having been the cellars of houses long since vanished. It is probable that a number of members of the Blay family lived in this vicinity. Else why was the burial vault placed at this location? Now it is an open field. From this it may be inferred that John Wethered's mother's home, possibly the three-story brick house a half mile south of Shrewsbury Church, meant much to him, notwithstanding his other holdings extending from Chesapeake Bay (Drayton) to Delaware Bay.

On page 20 of the Assessor's Record of property valued for taxes in Kent County in 1783 by John Woodland, Assessor (Maryland Historical Society) appear the holdings in 1783 of John Wethered, prepared for tax purposes. It includes property from Churn Creek to Turners Creek. John Wethered's total assessment was 1460 pounds. (This is the next highest in the district, being topped only by John Willson—assessed for 1722 pounds.) This real estate consists of part of Drayton, 520 acres, and a mill; Drayton valued at 1040 pounds and the mill at 150 pounds.

He owned one "able" slave valued at 60 pounds, one "infirm" slave valued at 20 pounds; 24 oz. of plate valued at 10 pounds; 7 horses and 45 "black cattle" valued at 96 pounds; and other miscellaneous personal property valued at 77 pounds. Just

what variety the "black cattle" were is uncertain—probably beef.

When John made his will, he obviously prepared it himself. It was executed in Baltimore, November 6, 1820. This is indicated by the witnesses—Evan Poultney and Philip Poultney—both Baltimoreans. After reciting all that he had advanced to sons and daughters, and providing that the income of his estate should go to his wife, he directs:

> Now I come to the final disposition of my property to my daughters, well knowing that their brothers would not take any part of my property as they all three of them are perfectly independent, greatly by their own industry and good management of what I gave them at their commencement of Business, I will, devise and bequeath to my daughters aforesaid Mary Wethered, Sarah Wethered, Catherine Ludlow, Matilda Jaffrey, Harriet Shubrick and Caroline Wethered, the interest or full income of the aforesaid Bank stock and bonds aforesaid, or the income of said property as it may be disposed of by my executor . . .

His real estate holdings when he died in 1822 were considerable and the Orphans' Court records (relating only to personal property) show an administration account to February 20, 1823, of $25,345.27. This includes the following items:

Bank Stock	$11,240.00
Amount of Samuel Wethered's note with interest	7,973.68
Amount of Peregrine Wethered's note with interest	4,643.44
Cash received of Peregrine Wethered	71.44

His wife, Mary Sykes Wethered, outlived him ten years, living first probably with her son, Peregrine, at Knox House at Turners Creek, later living with or near her son, Lewin, in Baltimore, where she died. The Baltimore *Gazette* for Saturday, September 8, 1832, contains this item:

> DIED—On Friday 7th Inst. at her residence in Hanover Street, Mrs. Mary Wethered, widow of the late John Wethered, of Kent County. This venerable lady completed her 81st year on Monday last. Her long life was so passed as to leave her numerous descendants, consisting of chil-

dren, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, a perfect pattern for imitation—as a wife exemplary—as a Mother devoted—as a sister affectionate—as a member of society punctually fulfilling all her duties—and as a Christian, humble and pious in life, calm and submissive in death. "And all wept and bewailed her, but He said weep not, she is not dead but sleepeth."

Soon afterwards her home was sold at public auction. *The Gazette* (on file at Peabody Library, Baltimore), Monday, October 15, 1832:

NOTICE OF AUCTION ON THIS DAY—of sale at auction of the large and commodious dwelling House No. 99 Hanover Street, situate between Camden and Conway Streets. The house is about 33 feet front and the lot 150 deep to Liverpool Alley, on which there is a two-story Brick Coach House and Stable—the whole in good order.

LEWIN WETHERED, Trustee
HARRISON & STARRETT, Auctioneer

In John Wethered's Bible, under "Family Record—Marriages," he made this cheering entry: "My wife's share of Colonel French's estate was upward to twenty thousand dollars." As late as 1830 Mary Sykes Wethered made gifts of silver to her descendants, which they still own.

From the letters of John Wethered which we have, as well as by his will, it is plain he worried about his six daughters in a really extravagant manner. At that time a married woman was quite helpless—certainly as to her property—if her husband took advantage of his legal rights. (The Married Woman's Separate Property Act became law only in 1899.) While John's married daughters appear to have married men about whom he could not complain, this did not prevent him from providing in his will:

Should any one or more of my unmarried Daughters marry without the consent of her Mother during her Mother's life, said Daughter or Daughters shall forever forfeit her claim to any part of my Estate as absolutely as if she had not been born or died an infant, and further should any one or more of my unmarried Daughters after the death of her Mother

marry without the consent of one of her Brothers, she shall be cut off as in like manner described during her or their Mother's lifetime. It is to be understood that the guarded and cautious fondness for my beloved Daughters arises from and bottoms on my observation through a long life having frequently seen changes from comfort of life to poverty and distress, therefore, I hope those my guard's may be received as intended, flowing from love to my Dear Daughters again, be it fully understood that it is my will and command, that my beloved wife receive annually during the preliminaries aforesaid, all the income of my estate and then it is to be attended to as I have directed.

Three of his daughters languished as spinsters. We can surmise this was because under this father's will the young men of their choice did not meet with the required approval as a condition precedent to marriage. The laments of Jane Austin's unmarried heroines, with their mothers' complaints of noncooperating fathers, must have been ringing in his ears while engaged in attempting to "form" his daughters. *Pride and Prejudice* must have been kept by him on top of the Bible.

Besides all this, John let his grandchildren worry him and did not hesitate to write their parents, giving directions as to their proper upbringing. The large number of descendants named John Wethered, regardless of what the last name may be, attest to his strong personality.

The children of Mary Sykes and John Wethered, set out in his handwriting in his Bible, were as follows:

1. Peregrine Wethered (b. October 29, 1774—died 1857). He was born in the home of Sarah Wethered Harding, a daughter of Dolly Lewin Wethered and aunt of John Wethered "in Boston in New England." Peregrine married Hannah Medford, daughter of George and Eliza Lathim Medford, July 30, 1827.

2. Samuel Wethered (b. July 6, 1776—died February 4, 1829), born at Chestertown, Maryland.

3. Lewin Wethered (b. March 5, 1778—died 1863), born

"at the aforesaid place" (Chestertown). He married Elizabeth Ellicott, daughter of Elias Ellicott and Mary Thomas, July 16, 1805.

4. Mary Wethered (b. December 17, 1782–died 1854), born at our "farm called Drayton in Kent, Maryland." Did not marry.

5. Sarah Isabella Wethered (b. January 31, 1785–died 1854), born at "New Castle in Delaware." Did not marry.

6. Anne Catherine Wethered Ludlow (b. May 8, 1787–died Nov. 3, 1823), born "at ye aforesaid place" (New Castle, Delaware). She married Robert Cromellin Ludlow, Jr.

7. Clemantina Matilda Wethered Jaffrey (b. January 3, 1790–died June 8, 1868), born "at the aforesaid place" (New Castle, Delaware). She married George Jaffrey, son of Dr. John Jeffrey. This George "Jaffrey" changed his name from "Jeffrey" to inherit an estate, as related later in the chapter on Clemantina M. W. Jaffrey.

8. Harriet Cordelia Wethered Shubrick (b. May 25, 1793–died November 18, 1881), born "at ye aforesaid place" (New Castle, Delaware). She married "Wm. B. Shubrick, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and son of Colonel Thomas Shubrick and Mary Branford of South Carolina," and a close friend of J. Fenimore Cooper, author of the Leatherstocking Tales.

9. Eliza Caroline Wethered (b. March 28, 1796–died December 29, 1828). Did not marry.

It will be noted that some of the dates of birth recorded above by John Wethered differ from those written down by his son Peregrine in his Bible, as quoted in Chapter II. Since the father's entries, above, were closer to the events in question, they are presumed to be more accurate.

One of John Wethered's correspondents was John Lathim,

a merchant at Turners Creek, to whom he wrote two interesting letters in 1806 and 1807. (John Lathim was the husband of Elizabeth Syng, the prosperous Philadelphia silversmith's daughter, who furnished her Turners Creek house with lowboys made by Savory, the top cabinetmaker of Philadelphia, and beautiful editions of *The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq.*, published in London in 1757, now owned by members of the family. Lathim's daughter, Eliza, in 1791 married George Medford, who lived at Knox House. Their daughter, Hannah, later married John Wethered's son, Peregrine.) These letters, written in Wilmington, Delaware, are replete with family gossip. In the letter to John Lathim of October 17, 1806, he says: "Perhaps I am not too strict with my sons, but they had to, and did account to me for every dollar they parted with during their minority." He states he is willing "to pay all just debts but not a farthing for Tavern or Gambling—unless Boys can be governed and brought up in Virtue and Prudence, the living Man must be lost!"

John was clearly an "anxiety case."

These sons (Peregrine, Sam, and Lewin), who kept their father in such a dither lest they relax at all by slips from "Virtue and Prudence," evidently "hid out" a great deal in Kent County and were accustomed to sit on John Lathim's store porch steps in their spare time at Turners Creek Wharf. The wharf was a busy shipping point, and the surrounding village, with its tannery, tavern, and shipyards was, in 1807, a Kent County metropolis. This appears by a letter of July 29, 1807, to John Lathim in which John asks: "We've expected to hear from our children near you, but have not for a month past." Poor John screaming up in New Castle, with his sons, he feared, fast going to the dogs on the porch of John Lathim's store at Turners Creek Wharf. How it must have tried his spirit to have these three sons having a glorious time, unchaperoned, fifty miles away from Father, stewing in New Castle in "Virtue and Prudence," with all the entertainment,

the tavern, the ships from overseas at the wharf, which Turners Creek afforded. Make no mistake, the means were at hand for fifty-seven varieties of juvenile delinquency in those days.

At times it proved convenient for the boys to move the conversation from John Lathim's porch across the road to the benches and seats in the shade in front of Donaldson Yeates' House, a pleasant airy spot on the east side of the wharf, on Garden Point peninsula, nearly surrounded by the waters of Turners Creek. Especially was this the case if the wind were out of the southwest, blowing the piercing fumes from Lathim's tannery in the direction of his store.

Only a little less obnoxious than the tannery smell was the noise of hammers and saws coming from the shipyard alongside the tannery. Here Lathim built the ships which sailed his cargoes of merchandise across the Atlantic to Bristol, returning with hardware and English manufactures not yet produced in Maryland.

Girls were no less tireless than their sisters today at setting mantraps—and springing them. Thanks to their young gentlemen not being tattletales, the half of what went on will never be known. "Bundling" was the frank way the New England folk attempted to deal with the "moonlight and roses" problem. Maryland parents appear to have prided themselves on being above "bundling." However, no one has yet put in essay form just what went on in Kent County in 1800 as a substitute. Small wonder that with strawrides, sleighing, sled-coasting parties, moonlight walks on the bay shore—it having become impractical to keep daughter locked in her bedroom—their mothers abandoned themselves to nervous headaches, and the writing of repetitive, interminable letters on the subject of God's love for us all.

That John Wethered was an invaluable painstaking ally for ladies in need, is evidenced by other portions of the same letter concerning his efforts to get a carriage for Mrs. Medford sent to Turners Creek. He writes to John Lathim:

. . . the carriage has been done for a fortnight. I did intend to have have taken it down to Shrewsbury ere this, but my Man's not returning —as yet, I am prevented from leaving Home . . . I thought it best to have a cover which cost Four Dollars—which being included in the whole charge amounts to $174.00. I hope it may please Mrs. Medford.

John's son, Peregrine, in 1827, twenty years after this letter, married Mrs. Medford's daughter, Hannah.

Fortunately, we have many of John Wethered's letters from which one can glean what made him "tick." In the case of his father, Richard, we have not a written word, except his will. John's letters are the product of a warm heart, always moving toward the discharge of his duty to his wife and numerous children. They show (as do his large library, passages in books marked and initialed by him) a wide knowledge of literature, religion, and eighteenth-century "science". He expressed himself about as cumbersomely as George Washington did and without the Ivy League facility of Madison and Jefferson.

An industrious, painstaking student of history, he preserved in his Bible about all we know of the family history—"as told me by my honored Aunt Sarah Wethered Harding" of Boston. His daughters married men who were outstanding—two distinguished officers in our Navy, and one, George Jaffrey, owner of the Jaffrey House in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His sons without exception were leading bankers and farmers —and perhaps his most colorful grandson was "Santa Fe Sam" Wethered, a friend and comrade of "Kit" Carson on the Santa Fe Trail. His efforts to incubate "Prudence and Virtue" in his children bore fruit.

A letter of May 7, 1815, written by John Wethered to "My beloved children Lewin and Betsy Wethered" while he was away visiting at Jamaica Plains near Boston, Mass., is a little on the sentimental side but shows a devotion to his children and grandchildren which most men hesitate to put on cold paper. He had just been visiting his son Lewin and

Betsy and their six children (as of 1815) at 4 Cathedral Street, Baltimore. He writes:

> The delight of cheerfully enjoying those good children around us, added to frequently hearing from our highly beloved children who are at a great distance, fills us with comfort superior to the wealth of the Indies. Without them the world would be a mere desert.
>
> Tis wrong to think of comparisons between the best of children and wealth. I'll be done with it—but our grateful feelings, our being so long spared to each other are sources of pleasure and lasting comfort which is superior to all things on this side of the grave . . .
>
> I recommend that you impress them [the children] with the nicest notions of honor (fools may call it pride) disdaining the shadow of untruth, teaching them to avoid low and vicious acquaintances as they would a pestilence . . . say to them we love them all as our own. Peregrine must soon open a correspondence with some of my family, we loved him sincerely as your child and in addition his being of the same name with his honorable uncle . . . say to all of them that they must love us while we live and we hope they may ever revere us through a long happy life . . .

The same letter refers to his daughter, Anne Catherine, wife of Robert C. Ludlow, an officer in the United State Navy, as follows:

> Robert is soon to embark on board the *Independence.* Poor Kitty I feel for her . . . They have two promising boys. This is a great comfort to her.

The Independence is described in a book by "An English Gentleman" published in London by Baldwin Cradock & Joy in 1824 under the title *An Excursion Through the United States and Canada,* on page 323: "Ship Independence—74 guns." There were then only two other ships with 74 guns in our Navy—the *Washington* and the *Franklin.*

While staying at his son Lewin's house in Baltimore, he wrote this memorandum for Lewin, who was his host and the father of six children. Think of the authority of a father

over the household of his son implied by this letter! This, too, with John a guest in Lewin's house. Here it is:

City of Baltimore, September 24, 1816

On this morning I was alarmed by much noise in the second story of the house of my beloved son Lewin, No. 4 Cathedral Street, Baltimore. I was informed by the young gentleman who assists in the store that Peregrine (the oldest son of L.W.) about 10 years old had drove out of bed his brother, Charles, a year younger, and throwed shoes at him and treated him ill. I think it is wrong to often chide young children without correcting them. I take the liberty to request the favor of my son to look back to the strict mode which his parents practiced whilst they had the troublesome delightful task of raising their numerous offspring.

Strict discipline was practiced from the time they could speak until they all became the delightful friends and companions of our days, and now in our down hill of life they are and all feel their happiness to comfort and delight us by smoothing the path to death. I will remind you of a circumstance which took place when you were quite young at the time you studied your lessons in the vacant brick house [the gardner's house in New Castle] in my garden. You must well remember in order to give you early habits of industry you cut short all the wood you burned whilst at your studies. Peregrine [his son] had neglected his duty and had not cut his wood to make his fire. Upon a close investigation he stood charged with a falsity in not cutting his wood and making his fire and as I had disapproved of his childish squabbles with his brothers, I thought this a good time to convince him of his happy situation, therefore, he was informed as he disobeying my orders neglecting his opportunity to improve his mind in order that he might (when he may) hereafter be a gentleman and by his information live an easy life, and by his industry in business be able to help the poor and advise the ignorant, that as he was old enough to know that without industry a man cannot honestly live. [Here he describes the punishment of Peregrine.] However, he returned with a thankful heart and all went on well in due time, you all three went to college, progressed well but at the time of what is called holiday were directed to be at the farm near Chestertown. At one time I sent you both to New Ark (near 50 miles) to stay there a month and then return. The boys were ahead of their classes, and next time I sent them to stay that a month at IU [Drayton on Churn Creek] your school Master took his compass and instruments for field surveying (for which I gave him a Guinea). This also astonished your play fellows. You must remember you all [Peregrine, Samuel and Lewin] bound wheat after cradlers

during 10 days, for those things I gave you money which you knew the worth of having earned it by the sweat of your brow. This may remind you of many things which you did not then like but as I said it was for your good, you obeyed cheerfully, may you and yours do so also.

Affectionately,
J. WETHERED

Lewin and Betsy were indeed blessed. Where could there be a more appropriate place than in this narrative to emphasize the happiness which children bring to their parents. Does any place have such pathos as a home empty of children?

THIRD GENERATION

CHILDREN OF JOHN WETHERED (5) AND MARY SYKES

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
6	Peregrine Wethered	10-29-1774 in Boston	Hannah Medford 7-30-1827 died 6-24-1856	1857
7	Samuel Wethered	7-6-1776 in Chestertown	Eliza Yeates 6-23-1804	2-4-1829
8	Lewin Wethered	3-5-1778 in Chestertown	Elizabeth Ellicott 7-16-1805	1863
9	Mary Wethered	12-17-1782		1854 s.p.
10	Sarah Isabella Wethered	1-31-1785		1854 s.p.
11	Anne Catherine Wethered	5-8-1787	Robert C. Ludlow 7-23-1812	11-3-1823
12	Clemantina Matilda Wethered	1-3-1790	George Jaffrey	6-8-1868
13	Harriett Cordelia Wethered	5-25-1793	William B. Shubrick 9-21-1815 died 5-27-1874	11-18-1881
14	Eliza Caroline Wethered	3-28-1796		12-29-1828

PART TWO

The Descendants of John Wethered and Mary Sykes

VI

Peregrine Wethered 1774-1857 and His Descendants

Peregrine was the oldest son of John and Mary Sykes Wethered. He is chiefly remembered on account of the unstinted hospitality he helped dispense at Knox House, overlooking Turners Creek, in Kent County, during the thirty years he lived there, from his marriage in 1827 to his death in 1857. The children of his brothers and sisters considered it their second home and they came there for visits from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, down the coast to Baltimore. They loved the place as children still do. Here is how he appeared to Sally Jackson, the granddaughter of Anne Catherine Wethered Ludlow (Mrs. Robert C. Ludlow), Peregrine's sister:

I remember very well visiting Turners Creek when my Uncle Peregrine Wethered would have my sister Mary and myself and other members of the family for visits in the summer. We would go to Chestertown from Baltimore by boat and he would have us met there and driven to Turners Creek. This was before the Civil War. Uncle Peregrine was a very large man, extremely vigorous and very kind to us children. Our pastimes were riding horses, boating on the River at Turners Creek or going on swimming parties. Besides this we helped pick the fruit. He had the yard planted in all kinds of fruit trees and berries, and I remember he had three kinds of blackberries—red, white and black, with all kinds of small fruit, such as pears and apples.

Uncle Peregrine was a very high tempered man and he had one hand somewhat bent in out of position as a result of his having struck one of his men and injured himself. I recall distinctly having heard about the time he shot at one of the slaves from an adjoining farm who came on the place to see about a cow that had trespassed on him, but he didn't shoot at him so as to hurt him. Whenever we children returned to Baltimore from these visits he always gave each one of us ten small chickens and ten $1.00 goldpieces.

The fact that John Wethered's son Peregrine was born at John's Aunt Sarah Wethered's home in Boston explains a great many events within the family. For instance, John's daughter Clemantina (Peregrine's sister) was born in Kent County and later married George Jaffrey, the grandson of the gentleman of the same name. (See Chapter 10 on Clemantina Matilda Wethered.) It was for this first George that the town of Jaffrey, New Hampshire—probably best known as the site of Mount Monadnock—was named. It is evident the family kept up their New England contacts.

Harriett Wethered Shubrick's letters to "dear brother Peregrine," abound in scriptural passages and are quite dolorous. In one of October 29, 1854, to Peregrine at Turners Creek, she relates "cheerfully" that: "I desire to place my first and best affection on my Creator . . . to seek first the Kingdom of Heaven, then I believe all things will be added unto me . . ."

In a letter of February 27, 1839, she states that Captain Shubrick has headed his ship to Pensacola. She is to travel there on the next packet out of Philadelphia and will have as her "protector" Lieutenant Sinclair, a gentleman, and, she adds, "the sone [sic] of a gentleman, also a man skilful in his profession, which Capt. Shubrick says will be a great relief to his mind . . . was not that very *polite* of the Secretary of the *Navy*?"

But her prize offering is in an exhortation to brother Peregrine—he must come to Baltimore and get away from his unintellectual associations in Kent County: "Brother [Lewin] thinks your secluded situation [at Turners Creek] affects your feelings and spirits, your neighbors not being men of enlightened and cultivated minds and congenial feelings and dispositions . . ."

Plainly she was a stuck-up "city girl." She had no appreciation of the fact that not since the Athens of Pericles has any other place enjoyed so stimulating an intellectual atmosphere as prevailed in Kent County, not even excepting Boston.

Peregrine Wethered
1774-1857

Eldest son of John and Mary Sykes Wethered, he lived at Knox House until his death. From a miniature by Rembrandt Peale.

KNOX HOUSE, Kent County, Maryland. Its south wing was built of logs about 1684, and the tall brick section about 1800. Formerly the residence of Peregrine Wethered, it is noy the property of his great-grandson, L. Wethered Barroll.

Obviously "dear brother Peregrine" was in low spirits, getting over a bad cold. She Bronx cheers him by depicting the cold of his brother Lewin in Baltimore, who is "quite unwell, with a bad cold, and constant hoarseness, which he cannot get rid of . . . Sisters Mary and Sally have been compelled by indisposition to be a great deal in their chambers this winter . . ."

Steamers from Baltimore, landing Peregrine Wethered's purchases at Turners Creek wharf—while not quite up to our super markets—placed Baltimore delicacies almost at his back door. Far more convenient for him, for instance, than to Baltimoreans living in city suburbs in 1850. The cost of many items was below our prices, and, of course, wines and liquors were untaxed, without import duties, and sold for prices which bring tears to modern eyes.

There are letters back and forth from W. K. Merritt & Co., Grocers, 61 Calvert and 71 Cheapside, Baltimore, after 1852, as well as to Captain Tomlinson of the steamer *Cecil,* and captains of schooners. Coffee was delivered in 25-pound lots on June 1, 1852, at 10 cents a pound; 55 pounds of sugar at 6½ cents a pound; "Mississippi pork"—the only foreign meat steadily used for the servants at Turners Creek—costing $25 a barrel; black pepper and a can of mustard, 75 cents. Drayage on all above—25 cents!

On October 29, 1852, Dinsmore and Kyle delivered to Peregrine at Turners Creek: "1 Cask Madeira Wine—27 gal. at $2.00—$54.00." The note accompanying the wine stated: "It is the cheapest wine that ever left our house and is now every cask sold."

On August 4, 1854, the Southern Agricultural Implements Works, 58 Light Street, billed him:

> To Repairing 2 No. 8 S.S. Plow with 2 Mouldboards, 2 Shares, 2 Points, 2 Landsides, 2 Heels, 2 Solspices, 2 Beambolts, 10 Screws, 1 Handle, 4 Rounds and 1 Point sharpened in the sum of $13.95.

It is fair to say that any modern "Agricultural Implements" store would have charged at least fifty dollars for such an elaborate job.

A bill of January 13, 1855, from W. K. Merritt & Co. includes:

1 Bbl. Gambrills Family Flour	$13.00
1 Box Brown Soap – 72 at 5½c	3.96
1 Lb. Ginger	.12
25 Lbs. Java Coffee at 10c	2.40
10 Gals. Whisky at 50c	5.00

A later bill from W. K. Merritt of December 11, 1855, indicated preparations for the Christmas before his wife died (he was then 81). It included:

3 Bbls. Pork (2 bbl's for Pooles Island, 1 bbl. Turners Creek)	$72.00
1 bag Laguayuca Coffee – 96 lbs. at 14c	13.44
1 Dem Sherry Wine – 5 gals.	3.50
33 lbs. Water Crackers – 9c	3.22
39 lbs. Pilot Bread – 7c	2.93
2 bars Variegated Soap – 3¾c	.47
(freight and packaging)	.20

A note written under the bill states:

. . . Also a demi of the sherry wine. This we selected expressly in view of your order and we hope will not disappoint our expectations in regard to its flavor and quality. We are sorry about the saltpeter . . . we sent 20 lbs. at the time of sending the sample of coffee, and have the captain's receipt for the package. We presume it has been overlooked at the Creek. The Lard and Eth[yl] oil in same bill we send now . . .

With our thanks we are Very Respectfully Yours.

On April 18, 1856 he was shipped two barrels of "Miss. Pork" for $40.

Besides all the above consolations, he had all the wildfowl, ruffed grouse and wild turkey he could shoot—practically off

his front porch—also servants to pick them. In view of all this—and Heaven, too, which to him was an absolute certainty—may not sister Harriett's lament about his neighbors not being "men of enlightened and cultivated minds" have been wasted? After all, what are neighbors where cucumbers, leeks, and fatted calves abound? Peregrine, anyway, did not heed her lament to turn his back on this abundant life at Turners Creek.

A letter dated April 16, 1856, from George C. Reed, a St. Louis merchant, has an affectionate personal note in its last paragraph:

> Jimmy often speaks of you and says he would like to go back to Turners Creek—the fact is I don't wonder at it you all spoiled him so much—the children are both well and let me assure you, sir, Anna and myself often have pleasant reminiscences of your household.

He received a heart-warming letter from his daughter Mary Elizabeth (aged 10), written in July 1840 from Baltimore when she and her brother John were visiting their Uncle Lewin:

> Dear Father
> I intended to write to you by Bill last week, but it was so early in the morning that I could not as I did not know my lessons. I attempted it but was hurried and had to put it away. Brother and myself are well. Hope you and Aunt Mary are both quite well. I enjoyed my cake when at home very much. Cousin Lizzy has been quite sick.
> Your affectionate daughter Mary Elizabeth Wethered
> Brother send his love to you and Aunt Mary
> Saturday evening, July 1840

Peregrine Wethered always maintained that the years he lived in were the Golden Years of America, adding that he had no desire to live in the years ahead! To say he enjoyed life is a weak understatement. Shooting was his favorite sport. His daughter Mary Janvier told of his killing ruffed grouse across Turners Creek where Kentmore Park now stands. His

favorite ducking point was the narrow bar across the mouth of Turners Creek. As the ducks passed over he would aim only at the drake canvasbacks. His twenty-gauge double-barrel flintlock, beautifully ornamented with silver, was made for bird shooting by Barbais in Paris about 1780 and is still in his house. His most interesting traits of mind appear in passages in the numerous books he marked and initialed. His books were the "classics" of 1840, and include a surprising number on travel—especially in South America. One half of his valuable library is still (1965) on the shelves at Knox House, inherited by his daughter Mary Janvier. The other half of his books, descended to his son John, and to the latter's son Dr. John L. Wethered. (These were burned in a fire about 1915—a ghastly loss.)

Many anecdotes about him were told by his daughter Mary Janvier. This lady died March 13, 1918, exactly one week before Lewin Wethered was born. There is a charming picture of her when a young girl, made long before the Civil War. Some photographs of her at the end of her life are very poor. At the age of eighty years she was by far the most alert and active member of her family, both physically and mentally. Her eyes were bright blue, hair still gray, and although her back was bent she went in and out of a carriage or up the long flight of steps in her house as well as any girl of twenty years could do.

She idolized her father and liked to tell tales about him. He owned the diamond now set in Valerie Gulick's ring, which once adorned one of his shoe buckles. His miniature (owned by Lewin Wethered), which was probably painted by one of the Peales, shows a very determined-looking person, resembling his daughter, Mary Janvier. His law books have many passages marked by him. Also the lancet for letting blood from his patients. In a shocking manner, utterly unlicensed, he practiced both law and medicine.

It appears that Mary Janvier and her brother, John Lathim

Wethered, had different views on the subject of the way a wild duck should be cooked. A spit was always run through the duck and it was then placed against the fire, in the open fireplace for cooking in the kitchen at Knox, but never turned. The side of the duck next to the fire would, in a given period, be cooked well done and eaten by the sister, while the other side was rare, she insisted, only heated through thoroughly, and was eaten by her brother.

On one occasion some Baltimore cousins were visiting at Turners Creek and one it was feared was contracting tuberculosis. Peregrine decided that the fresh-air cure, then recognized therapy, was needed. Accordingly, a horseback ride was arranged, and promptly the Baltimore cousin and Peregrine started for Fort Pitt (afterwards Pittsburgh). On their return to Turners Creek the cousin was completely restored to health.

A person's character is often revealed by the provisions of his will. As to his slaves, Peregrine's will provided that any of them who:

> . . . may be desirous of going to Africa permanently to reside, then his or her Master or Mistress shall surrender them up for that object and furnish them with the aid necessary to enable them to settle in the land of their forefathers, being impressed with the firm conviction that it would be for their best interests, as to setting them free in this country—I absolutely object to as being an injury to society and equally so to the slave.

After his death in 1857 not a single slave was willing to return to Africa or leave the family until long after they were emancipated.

Peregrine Wethered kept the minutes of vestry meetings at Shrewsbury Church. For a period of over thirty years before his death, these records (now deposited in the Maryland Historical Society) are in his handwriting.

On December 8, 1850, Peregrine Wethered and his entire

family attended the concert given by Jenny Lind in Baltimore at the Front Street Theatre. His daughter Mary E. W. Janvier never tired of describing this occasion.

Hannah Medford (b. 1792—d. 1856), whom Peregrine married July 30, 1827, was the daughter of George Medford (who died 1804) and Elizabeth Lathim (b. 1796—d. 1827). Her mother, who grew up in the Lathim house on Turners Creek Wharf, built the brick portion of Knox House about 1800. Hannah was her only child and on her widowed mother's death, July 9, 1827, became the owner of the Knox property. Her marriage to Peregrine took place only twenty-one days after she became an orphan.

Before her marriage, Hannah did not lack for attention, as evidenced by mementos of those salad days. A fascinating book handsomely bound, was presented to:

Miss Hannah Medford by her Sincere friend Robert C. Hynson Baltimore, 1st May 1818.

Hannah was then twenty-six. Her grandfather, John Lathim, was prospering on Turners Creek Wharf, where his ships from abroad supplied that part of Kent County with lemons, oranges, and all the needed merchandise not produced locally. Adjoining the wharf, his tannery and shipyard gave employment for local labor. We still have his edition of Pope, published in London in 1757. Peregrine Wethered was really up against things poetically, when he courted her, not to mention her allurements as a considerable heiress. The title of Robert C. Hynson's album reads:

A Collection of Pieces written by Donaldson Yeates, Esquire, late of Kent County, E.S. (Eastern Shore) *of Maryland and presented by him to a Female Friend.*

It began:

Notre vie n'est qu un jour, notre memoire.
N'est qu une heure.

Young ladies then made the most possible out of romance. There were no Girl Scout camps, planned tours of European cities, competently chaperoned and lectured, to stop them from keeping young men jumping through hoops—as squirrels whirl in a cage. The book abounds in such lines as:

Woman O woman whose form and whose soul,
Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue . . .

The young boys took their moonlight and roses hard. One "glance" from Hannah's eye caused them to go underground—a "heave" of her bosom and they dived off the end of Turners Creek Wharf.

Our *jeunesse dorée* before the Civil War really worked on the art of writing poetry. Their spare time was not tortured by TV, or all possibility of clear and consecutive thinking annihilated by blast from loudspeakers. A girl felt left out if she could not inspire a few verses written by a sighing admirer who had studied Byron. It was customary to lay out on the sitting room table a "poetry album." This was handsomely bound, with blank leaves—inviting outpourings of the muse. There are two such "Albums" extant. One appears to have belonged to the family generally. The first poem is dated May 1835 and initialed "M.S.T.". It is entitled "The Smile of the Lord." The first of four verses is:

Oh the smile of the Lord is a heavenly thing
Not all the fresh beauties of blossoming spring
Can infuse such a transport, such rapture afford,
As the peace which attends on the smile of the Lord.

This lady evidently stayed on for the strawberry and asparagus season and on June 8, 1835, wrote her name in full, "Mary S. Thomas," under an offering entitled "The Night."

Dr. John Donaldson Wethered (son of Samuel and Eliza Yeates Wethered) was a frequent visitor at Turners Creek and and a practicing poet. He received the degree of Doctor of

Letters from the University of Maryland in 1826 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Baltimore Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1827. He was a bachelor and an officer in the United States Navy. On October 12, 1834, he did some excellent verses on "Cloudland"; his notes say these were "suggested" by Coleridge's "Fancy in Nubibus."

There is an essay by Lewina (daughter of Samuel Wethered and Eliza Yeates), undated. Later, on November 15, 1837, appears a poem copied by "C. M. W. Jaffrey"—evidently on a visit there from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On June 1, 1846, a poem by "Mary Lizzie" is a four-verse tribute "to H. M. Wethered." The last effort in this book, "Farewell to a Friend," is not dated—nor signed.

The second book, *Scriptural Album with Floral Illustrations,* was the property of:

Mary E. Wethered, from her affectionate Aunt Mary S. Wethered, Baltimore, May 1845.

It contains a poem copied by Sally I. Wethered May 3, 1845.

The sister of John Lathim Wethered, above referred to as Mary E. Wethered (b. 1830—d. 1918), married William Janvier (August 11, 1858). He was a member of the convention which adopted the Maryland Constitution in 1867, and in all the votes taken in that convention, he voted with the winning side.

A Steinway piano—now owned by John Lathim Wethered Barroll—was given Mary E. Janvier about 1882 by her mother. The Janvier Bible is likewise owned by John L. W. Barroll.

The most interesting poetry surviving to us is not from these albums. It is in the joint handwriting of James E. Barroll and Peregrine Wethered—all dedicated to Hannah Medford, who married Peregrine July 30, 1827. It is apparent that Peregrine had called on James E. Barroll, his friend in Chestertown and a practicing poet, to assist him in arousing the

affections of Hannah. James E. Barroll by this time had had two wives and knew about the kind of poetry a girl would go for.

On one occasion Hannah went away for a visit—perhaps to think things over. On her return, by the joint efforts of these two gentlemen, the Muse went into high gear. It is fairly apparent that this Chestertown lawyer, like Cyrano de Bergerac, prepared poetic outbursts for Peregrine to copy and that with his aid Peregrine got her to the altar.

Peregrine Wethered's great-great-niece-in-law, Sonia Barringer (Mrs. Brandon Barringer), felt about Knox as he did. To her it was a house having character. The following, written by Sonia Barringer one hundred years after his death, would have been put in his album could he have seen it:

KNOX'S FOLLY

To Wethered Barroll, with appreciation.

On Maryland's Eastern shore, shore, shore,
Stands a house that I adore, 'dore, 'dore,
With a hole in the bedroom floor, floor, floor,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

The hole is over the stove, stove, stove,
And it warms the room above, 'bove, 'bove,
With the sloping floor that I love, love, love,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

For the boards are warped and old, old, old,
As the bones of the settlers bold, bold, bold,
Who built on the bluff a stronghold, hold, hold,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

They raised a log fort to command, 'mand, 'mand,
Foes who came by water or land, land, land,
And the chinked loopholes they manned, manned, manned,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

But the fort was too rough for Knox, Knox, Knox,
So he added a fine paradox, 'dox, 'dox,
A four-story high brick box, box, box,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

He was lonely for Berkeley Square, Square, Square,
And his house with the London air, air, air,
On the bluff is a sight debonair, 'nair, 'nair,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

Knox has gone beyond recall, 'call, 'call,
But the stout wooden fort so small, small, small,
Still hugs the brick house so tall, tall, tall,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

If Knox's Folly you would seek, seek, seek,
Find your way to Turners Creek, Creek, Creek,
Where Sassafras meets Chesapeake, 'peake, 'peake,
—And the wild geese talk all night.

Sonia Barringer

FOURTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF PEREGRINE WETHERED (6) AND HANNAH MEDFORD

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
15	John Lathim Wethered	11-15-1828	Charlotte Spencer 1-16-1862	9-27-1866
16	Mary Elizabeth Wethered	5-4-1830	William Janvier	3-13-1918

JOHN LATHIM WETHERED
1828 - 1866

The son of Peregrine and Hannah Medford Wethered, John Lathim Wethered, was perhaps the most likeable person of all those who now are only names, who no one living has ever seen.

His daughter, Margaret, was four years old when he died in the parlor chamber at Knox House on Turners Creek. She was a person of strong will. She seldom wept. Once she did so when she described him calling her to his bedside, holding

his hand on her head and bidding her good-by. He was only thirty-eight years old. His last picture shows an open, cheerful face, a beard which does not hide a mouth of almost feminine gentleness, eyes that must have sparkled when he talked.

He was once a student at Washington College in Chestertown, and the following letter, addressed to his father, reflects an important transaction—the payment of his tuition:

Washington College, January 10th, 1846

Dear Sir:

Below you will observe the account of your son John's Board and Tuition for the whole winter session in Washington College. The Bill for the whole session is payable in advance according to the rule made by the Visitors last Summer. I do not however demand it from you in advance, though I would thank you for any part, you may find it convenient to pay.

Respectfully,
R. W. Ringgold

Peregrine Wethered, Esq.

To: R. W. Ringgold [President of College]

To Board of his son John during the Winter Session in Wash. Col. ending the Friday before Easter Sunday 1846	$52.00
To Tuition for the same time	20.50
To 1 copy of Livys History	1.00
To 1 copy of Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Grammar	.87½
	$74.37½

Jany 20th 1846.

Received Thirty seven Dollars eighteen cents and three quarters upon the above account, and a note of hand for the balance of said acct.

R. W. Ringgold

He defied his bossy sister (Mary Wethered Janvier) and married the girl he loved, a marriage his sister opposed, on January 16, 1862, at Shrewsbury Church, when she was but sixteen, despite frenzied efforts to stop him. There could have been no valid objection to Charlotte Spencer—daughter of the

first Margaret Spencer, whose father, Senator George Wilson Spencer, owned some 8000 acres of the best Kent County farmland—other than the worn, threadbare argument that "no one was good enough to marry a Wethered," championed by his sister, Mary.

Lastly, he and his wife must have had much to offer—or how explain their really notable achievement—producing Margaret Wethered Barroll, John L. Wethered, Jr., and their sister, Mamie. It is doubtful if any people were ever more beloved in Kent County than these "little ones three."

John Lathim Wethered lived in Kent County after graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree at Princeton in 1850 in the class with William S. Walker of Chestertown and Fendall Marbury (grandfather of Valerie Marbury Barroll). Also in his class at Princeton was Joseph Hynson of New Orleans who wrote to his family there a letter dated September 7, 1849, as follows:

> Father, I was talking a few days since with young Wethered in College from Chestertown and he told me his mother and father both know you very well, and asked me last vacation if I was not a son of Robert C. Hynson, but, he did not then know me and was unable to inform them. He knows Tom Ringgold and all your friends and relations very well. He says Tom Ringgold has one of the finest places on the Eastern Shore and that he thinks his wife's mother lives with him now.
>
> There is also a young man here from there by the name of Walker. Do you know any family by that name? Wethered asked me if you know the Chambers there, he mentioned a good many whom I recollect having heard you speak of. He is very desirous for me to go down and stay with him this winter and I have promised to go. He promises me a good deal of fun and also promises to carry me around to see all your friends.
>
> He is a very clever fellow.

When John L. Wethered graduated from Princeton, his father gave him a gold watch—now owned by his great-great-grandson, Lewin Marbury Wethered, son of Lewin Wethered. He was then a member of the American Whig Society, as was

Fendall Marbury and many others whose names are signed on his Certificate of Membership under the engraving of a painting by Thomas Sully. When young, he must have been quite a favorite of his grandmother, Mary Sykes Wethered, who presented him with a silver service and waiter made by Samuel Kirk of Baltimore, now owned by Lewin Marbury Wethered.

When Peregrine, his father, died (1857), John L. Wethered inherited or had previously acquired the following Kent County properties:

1. Poole's Island, then a part of Kent County, but now a part of Harford County and the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Here he lived in the summer, and among the furnishings of his house was a small mahogany sideboard, now the property of Spencer Barroll North.
2. Lynwood Farm. This 300-acre tract at Still Pond crossroads is where Margaret Spencer Wethered (Barroll), his daughter, was born.
3. The 400-acre farm on the west side of the entrance of Turners Creek. This was owned by his son, John L. Wethered, who in 1915 sold it for $15,000. This, always one of the finest ducking shores in Maryland, was shot over by D. Moreau Barringer, William S. Murray, and other relatives in the years after 1900.

John L. Wethered, Sr., perhaps from jealousy growing out of envy, incurred the ill will of his classmate William S. Walker. The latter never tired of repeating to J. Leeds Barroll "disparaging" incidents about him. For instance, it appears that young Wethered on one occasion sailed from Turners Creek to Baltimore and was seen carrying a fresh shad wrapped in a newspaper for a present to a Baltimore friend. Mr. Walker insisted that this was bad form and showed he was "strange" and a little off in the head. It was implied that while he might have acted in this informal manner (wrapping a shad

in newspapers) in Kent County, the protocol of a visit to Baltimore called for more rigid deportment. (Some students of Emily Post are of the opinion that Baltimore is even more rustic and countrified than Kent County and further that a shad should be carried wrapped in newspaper in either place at will.)

Mr. Walker is entitled to a volume in his own right, but this story is not about him. He had his good points, for which let the following incident suffice: He occupied a prominent pew as became a vestryman of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Chestertown. In this was maintained a spittoon, a convenience he needed. Chewing tobacco aided him in enduring the spiritual ministrations of the parson. At times the inadequacy of the clergyman's mumblings were such a strain on his victims that even the soothing effect of a tobacco cud was not enough. To meet this frequent emergency, Mr. Walker would sit up briskly, look about him and clear his throat so that the nearby stained-glass windows rattled. His drowsy fellow worshippers would start up and gape about in a dazed way trying to decide what had happened. The man of God, warned by this outburst that he had gone too far, would flutter his notes and bring his remarks to a speedy close, asking a blessing on his efforts to that point.

Another complaint of Mr. Walker about John Wethered was that when he attended functions in the evening he would carry to the party his own bottle of wine. This sat on the floor beside his place at the table, and by sticking to his own liquor he no doubt lived longer than he might have done by using the popular local brands of "red-eye." This habit Mr. Walker felt to be "most peculiar!"

A disciple of Hippocrates, he once brought back to life a small Negro boy, under the following circumstances. The child had suffocated from getting an apple caught in his windpipe, and his mother's cries of despair were wringing the hearts of the household. The child's owner, John Wethered,

seized him by the feet, swinging him in the air, whacked him smartly on the back until the apple was dislodged and flew across the room out of the victim's mouth. Breath returned, and gasping he was embraced by his amazed parents and a miracle of Heaven proclaimed.

The will of his father, Peregrine, divided his property between his two children, John and Mary (Janvier). It provided that if either died without issue, the share of the one so dying should descend to the issue of the child having issue. When Peregrine died in 1857, neither were married. Soon both were, and each left descendants, though the last of Mary Wethered Janvier's children died July 7, 1931, without issue, which ended that line.

John married and, notwithstanding the confusion of the Civil War, kept up his father's custom of living in summer on Poole's Island. In 1866, while on the Island, he suffered an apoplectic stroke and was brought back to Knox House (where his sister Mary W. Janvier lived) and died there.

After his death, his widow and three children continued to live on Lynwood Farm, but finding existence too rigorous, and after unpleasant experiences with freed Negroes, removed to Chestertown. (About this time the attentions of the rector at Shrewsbury Church toward the widow became other than spiritual, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Janvier, who dominated church affairs, was shocked and ordered the rector to control his affections or leave the church. The former course seemed to him the more expedient one.)

The family of John L. Wethered lived in Chestertown after 1866 on Queen Street in the house immediately west of the Methodist Protestant Parsonage. Here Dr. Wethered grew up, built a boat inside the house on the second floor which could not be gotten out the window. Here Margaret Wethered and her sister, Mamie, returned famished after a visit with the Hon. John Wethered's family in Wetheredville. His wife, a noted poor provider, tried to starve her Eastern Shore cousins

out—and succeeded. The little girls ran away after a few days of short rations, found their way to the Chester River Boat on Light Street and so returned to the cucumbers and leeks of Kent County.

FIFTH GENERATION

Children of John L. Wethered (15) and Charlotte Spencer

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
17	Margaret Spencer Wethered	11-16-1862 Lynwood Farm	Hope H. Barroll 2-1888	5-1-1934
18	John Lathim Wethered	5-22-1867		4-7-1947 s.p.
19	Mary Elizabeth Wethered		Edward W. Emory 5-1893	s.p.

Children of Mary E. Wethered (16) and William Janvier

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
20	William Janvier	5-19-1859		11-1929 s.p.
21	John Janvier	8-30-1861		1-11-1902 s.p.
22	Mary E. Janvier	11-9-1866		7-13-1931 s.p.

Margaret Spencer Wethered Barroll
1862 - 1934

Margaret Spencer Wethered, the oldest child of John Lathim Wethered and Charlotte Spencer, was born on Lynwood Farm, Kennedysville, Maryland, and baptized at Shrewsbury Church. An alumna of St. Mary's Hall, Brunswick, New Jersey, where she graduated in 1881, she was an accomplished musician. In 1897 she organized and was the first president of the Chestertown Improvement Association, which initiated sprinkling the streets, collecting garbage, and beautifying the town square. This spot, before 1897, had for years been a graveyard for abandoned farm machinery.

On February 9, 1888, she married Hope H. Barroll, who was born in Chestertown in 1860, baptized in Emmanuel Church there, and died in 1925. (A.B. Washington College; Law, University of Virginia). His practice was perhaps the largest of any lawyer on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He founded and was president of the Second National Bank, now the County Trust Company, and was counsel for the Kent County Commissioners, Board of Election Supervisors, and so on. His direct ancestors have practiced law in Kent County continuously since 1783, holding many public offices.

Dr. John Lathim Wethered
1867 - 1947

John Lathim Wethered was a son of John Lathim Wethered and Charlotte Spencer. When he died in 1947, he was the only person with the Wethered surname in America. His education, leading to a life devoted to medicine, was obtained at Washington College, the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, the University of Berlin, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in London. He began the practice of medicine in Reading, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1899 when, while nursing Spanish-American War yellow-fever sufferers, he contracted tuberculosis and moved to Colorado, where he had charge of several hospitals devoted to the care of consumptives.

On May 22, 1906, the Association Health Farm Residents of Colorado presented him for his birthday present a Waltham gold watch, which has since descended to his great-nephew, John Lathim Wethered Barroll.

In 1914 he returned to Maryland, his health restored, and became assistant physician at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, later at Laurel Sanitarium, where he died at the age of eighty in the midst of the performance of his daily duties, and

owning probably the largest estate in Kent County, Maryland, surrounding Turners Creek.

His life throughout was an errand of mercy.

SIXTH GENERATION

Children of Margaret Spencer Wethered (17) and Hope H. Barroll

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
23	L. Wethered Barroll	11-22-1888	Valerie von Dorsner Marbury 6-9-1917	
24	William Wirt Barroll	5-1-1890		7-15-1891 s.p.
25	Morris K. Barroll	7-7-1893	Margaret W. Newcomer 6-1927	3-19-1962
26	Hope H. Barroll, Jr.	6-14-1895	Mary Louise Maslin 6-7-1930	9-29-1948
27	John W. Barroll	4-28-1897		7-29-1954 s.p.

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of L. Wethered Barroll (23) and Valerie von Dorsner Marbury

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
28	Lewin Wethered	3-20-1918	Anne Leftwich Adams 5-2-1953	8-1-1964
29	Margaret Spencer Barroll	9-16-1919	Richard Giles North 8-24-1946 died 10-22-1961	
30	William Luke Marbury Barroll	9-20-1920	Sara Dorsey Gray 9-20-1952	
31	John Marshall Barroll	10-16-1921	Delphine Glasgow Stewart 12-29-1948	
32	Valerie Marbury Barroll	10-23-1927	Lewis Merle Gulick 10-21-1961	

Lewin Wethered
1918 - 1964

At a Memorial Service of the Baltimore Bar Association, April 9, 1965, the following tribute, prepared by his hunting companion, Richard Ober, was ordered to be made a permanent record of the Supreme Bench:

Lewin Wethered

Lewin Wethered was born March 20, 1918. His preparatory education was received at Baltimore City College and Boys' Latin School; he graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1939 and had commenced the study of law when his education was interrupted by World War II. Upon his return from military service, he attended the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1948.

He joined his father, Lewin Wethered Barroll, in the practice of law in Baltimore in the firm of Barroll & Wethered.

He was as active in the military profession as in the legal profession. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard in 1940, he rose in rank and served overseas as a Captain on the division staff of the 76th Infantry Division. Upon relief from active duty at the end of 1945, he was commissioned in the Army Reserve and in 1949 returned to the 175th Infantry, serving variously as a staff officer and company commander. In 1954 he transferred to the Army Reserve, and was on summer active duty at the time of his accidental death on August 1, 1964, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He is survived by his widow, Anne Leftwich Wethered and three children, Valerie von Dorsner Wethered, Lewin Marbury Wethered and Bennett Blackford Wethered.

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Lewin Wethered (28) and Anne L. Adams

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
33	Lewin Marbury Wethered	7-29-1954		
34	Bennett Blackford Wethered	2-20-1957		
35	Valerie von D. Marbury Wethered	7-22-1959		

CHILDREN OF MARGARET SPENCER BARROLL (29) AND RICHARD G. NORTH

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
36	Anne Hall North	6-7-1948		
37	Jeremy Wethered North	9-2-1951		

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM LUKE MARBURY BARROLL (30) AND SARA D. GRAY

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
38	Sue Atlee Barroll	6-28-1955		
39	Hugh Spencer Barroll	9-23-1957		
40	Margaret Wethered Barroll	10-21-1958		

CHILDREN OF JOHN MARSHALL BARROLL (31) AND DELPHINE G. STEWART

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
41	John Lathim Wethered Barroll	9-14-1951		
42	R. Stewart Barroll	6-7-1954		
43	Marshall Barroll	10-30-1955		

CHILD OF VALERIE MARBURY BARROLL (32) AND LEWIS MERLE GULICK

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
43-A	Peter Leeds Gulick	4-21-1966		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MORRIS K. BARROLL (25) AND MARGARET W. NEWCOMER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
44	Waldo Newcomer Barroll	6-1-1928		
45	David O. V. Barroll	5-3-1932	Anne Collins Athey (b. 3-12-1937) 6-16-1962	

46	Richard Spencer Wethered Barroll	10-21-1934	Page Kenly Roe (b. 1-1-1937) 9-10-1960	

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of David O. V. Barroll (45) and Anne Collins Athey

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
47	Margaret Collins Barroll	10-6-1963		

Children of Richard Spencer Wethered Barroll (46) and Page Kenly Roe

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
48	Margaret Keene Barroll	9-10-1961		
49	Letitia Humphrey Barroll	11-17-1962		

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of Hope H. Barroll, Jr. (26) and Mary Louise Maslin

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
50	Hope H. Barroll, III	3-6-1932	Joan Clark Polk (b. 4-12-1936) 4-18-1959	
51	Robert Maslin Barroll	5-31-1938		

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Hope H. Barroll, III (50) and Joan Clark Polk

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
52	Courtney Clark Barroll	4-18-1960		
53	Brooke Symington Barroll	1-21-1965		

VII

Samuel Wethered 1776-1829 and His Descendants

Samuel was the second son of John Wethered and Mary Sykes and was born "at Chestertown, Maryland on the sixth day of July 1776." He died February 4, 1829.

He married "Eliza Yeates [who died February 1828], only daughter of Colonel Donaldson Yeates and Mary Syng." Their marriage took place on June 23, 1804, in the drawing room of Knox House in Kent County. On this occasion there was carved on the pane of an east window, over the cellar door, their names: *Eliza Yeates married Sam Wethered.*

Also carved were the names *Lambert Wickes* (a relative of the Commodore in the American Navy—1776) and *Ruth Lusby,* who later married John Jacob Jones, commander of the *U.S.S. Wasp* in 1812. Ruth lived at The Anchorage, a mile south of Cecilton in Cecil County, Maryland. Her house was burned by the British in 1814. (This windowpane was broken out by a carpenter in 1950, but the inscription was providentially copied by Spencer Barroll North in 1937.)

Samuel Wethered, early in life, moved to Baltimore. The Land Records of Howard and Kent Counties show he owned considerable land. Among other properties was the John Cadwalader farm on the east side of Turners Creek in Kent County. His children—Mary Matilda Wethered, Lewina Wethered and Eliza Yeates Wethered—joined in deeding this farm to William Janvier for $12,017.50 on April 3, 1849 (Kent County Land Records JNG 13, folio 234).

Letters from the children of Samuel Wethered to members

of his brother Lewin's family, living in Baltimore, show the close intimacy between these families. Also, these children, prior to the death of Peregrine in 1857, were frequent visitors to Knox House in Kent County.

FOURTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL WETHERED (7) AND ELIZA YEATES

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
54	John Donaldson Wethered	5-7-1804		
55	George Y. Wethered	6-28-1806	Ann Irwin	8-16-1892 s.p.
56	Matilda Wethered	9-1-1808		7-1884 s.p.
57	Eliza Wethered	4-19-1810		11-18-1874 s.p.
58	Samuel Wethered, Jr. ("Santa Fe" Sam)	3-8-1814	Elizabeth Evans 11-8-1849 born 1829 died 10-18-1911	10-8-1874
59	Sarah Wethered	1-29-1816		s.p.
60	Lewina Wethered	8-26-1817		1-12-1892 s.p.

SAMUEL WETHERED, JR.
1814 - 1874

The third son of Samuel and Eliza Yeates Wethered was known as "Santa Fe" Sam and was the companion and friend of Kit Carson and a successful trader in the Southwest. His last years were passed at his home in Howard County, Maryland, known as Santa Fe. He lived on a farm on the east side of Columbia Pike leading from Ellicott City to Washington, later occupied by Dawson Lee, after adventures which paralleled those of his cousin, James Sykes Wethered.

Here, after dinner, he would relax in the evening in a chair which commanded a view of a portrait hanging across

the hall from the sitting room door. This portrait—of a relative—was distasteful to "Santa Fe" Sam. At intervals, from his chair, he would raise a rifle and fire at the portrait. Fortunately, no one ever started through the door during these periods of relaxation.

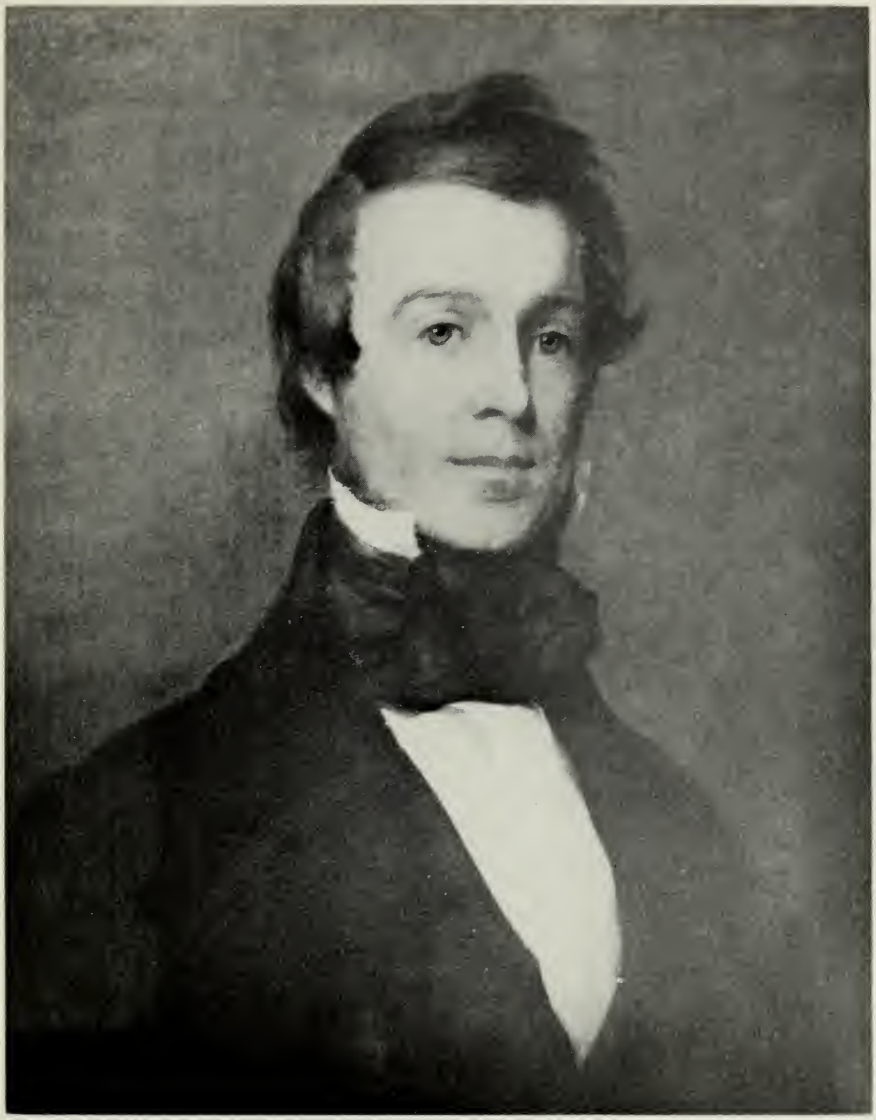
There were several Indian arrows and a bow at the Knox House which he left there as souvenirs of his journey in the West. Sam was a great pet and favorite of Hannah Wethered, wife of his uncle, Peregrine Wethered.

Among other contributions in the upward march of civilization and its amenities in Howard County, he imported the *oella.* This was a Mexican air-conditioning device, depending on the rapid evaporation water through the porous sides of a vessel, cooling a hot room. The town of Oella, Maryland is named for this article.

In the Southwest, Samuel Wethered acquired his nickname and won the friendship of Kit Carson. Literature of the era before the railroads abounds in references to him. (See pp. 316-325 of Josiah Griggs's *Commerce of the Prairies.*)

On one occasion, Kit Carson, accompanied by a tribe of pet Indians, arrived at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore, object—to visit "Santa Fe" Sam. Sam then lived on Columbia Pike, as mentioned earlier. While this was a spacious establishment, it is a question whether it could have accommodated a tribe of Indians. Diligent research has not clearly shown whether Kit Carson's party stayed at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore or partook of the hospitality—outside plumbing and all—of "Santa Fe" Sam in Howard County.

On page 205 of *Kit Carson,* a book by M. Morgan Estergreen, an account is given of the rescue of Wethered and Elias Brevoort by Kit Carson from the murder plan of one Fox in 1851. The intended victims "left Santa Fe for the States with a large amount of money. A certain Fox and some thirty men, intending to murder them, joined forces with them as escorts . . ." Kit Carson and a party of dragoons under Lt. Oliver



Samuel Wethered, Jr. 1814-1874

"Santa Fe Sam" was a friend of Kit Carson and acquired his colorful nickname as a trader in the Southwest. Portrait by Thomas Sully.

Turner's Creek

Aerial view of Turner's Creek, Kent County, Maryland from the north, showing part of the Blay and Wethered lands. Knox House is seen at the far right. Official Coast Guard Photograph

Hazard Perry Taylor rescued the intended victims before the murders could take place.

FIFTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL WETHERED, JR. (58) AND ELIZABETH EVANS

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
61	George Y. Wethered	10-22-1850		3-7-1896
62	Mary Anne Murray Johnson Wethered	6-22-1852		9-6-1901
63	Samuel Wethered, III	4-2-1854		10-1855 s.p.
64	Elizabeth Wethered	8-16-1857	Samuel Owings 4-14-1885	4-20-1917
65	Hugh Evans Wethered	1-19-1860		2-6-1890

ELIZABETH ("LILLY") WETHERED OWINGS
1857 - 1917

This lady was a granddaughter of Samuel Wethered and Eliza Yeates and the second daughter of "Santa Fe" Sam. She was perhaps the most vivid, completely alive, of the descendants of Samuel Wethered.

When a young girl she visited the Owen Wethered family at Remnantz in Marlow, England. There, by her charms, she made an indelibly favorable impression. So long as any of the Marlow family remembered her, any of their American relatives who carried letters of introduction from "Cousin Lilly" enjoyed red-carpet treatment. Frank Wethered, the father of Commander Owen Wethered, the present owner of Remnantz, never completely freed himself from her bewitchment. She married Samuel Owings of Howard County.

Elizabeth "Lilly" Wethered Owings was one of the truly "greats" among Wethered ladies. Her likeness to Carrie Wethered Woodworth (mother of Wethered, Dorothy, and

Selim) was striking. Her only living descendants are her daughter Mary Owings Buck and her charming granddaughter, Mary Lewin Wethered Clark.

Could this story we are trying to tell only confine itself to their portraits, how easy it would be to read it! Instead our task is to prepare a dull multiplication table—as the progeny increase—opposite each generation of multipliers.

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH WETHERED (64) AND SAMUEL OWINGS

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
66	Henry Howard Owings	1-18-1886		8-1888
67	Elizabeth Esbell Owings	2-21-1887	Archibald Russell Dennis born 6-18-1878 died 6-4-1927	5-1940 s.p.
68	Mary Lewina Owings	3-16-1888	1st – James Booker Clark, Jr. 1-2-1926 2nd – Courtney C. Buck 8-1936	
69	Owen Peel Wethered Owings	10-20-1894	Anna Dickenson Thomas	4-23-1966

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MARY LEWINA OWINGS (68) AND JAMES BOOKER CLARK, JR.

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
70	Mary Lewin Wethered Clark	4-19-1927		

VIII

Lewin Wethered 1778-1863 and His Descendants

Lewin was the third and youngest son of John and Mary Sykes Wethered. Moving from Kent County, he established the firm of Wethered Brothers, manufacturers of wool, and was a successful banker and merchant in Baltimore. Lewin married Elizabeth Ellicott, eldest daughter of Elias and Mary (Thomas) Ellicott of Ellicott City, which the latter's grandfather, Joseph, sheriff of Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1768-69, had helped found. The family were inventors as well as millers. She died November 30, 1862, and her husband outlived her by only four months.

His niece, Sally Jackson, a granddaughter of Anne Catherine Wethered Ludlow (Lewin Wethered's sister), thus described him:

> My Uncle Lewin Wethered in those days lived at 4 Cathedral Street opposite the Catholic Cathedral. He had a large dining room and always had the table set for 5 more people than the members of his family and those places were always filled by casual guests and friends of his children. He adopted and raised several children of one of my aunts who was left a widow.

His home was the headquarters of all visiting relatives.

A cursory review of scores of family letters indicates that he seldom traveled from home. One thing is certain; his large family was successfully raised in far more laissez-faire fashion despite the grandfather's attempt to interfere. They were unusually devoted to each other and to their parents all

their lives. Lewin, and particularly his wife, were the clearing-house for a huge and solicitous correspondence from and between their children in which the adjective "dear" becomes monotonous.

A letter dated October 21, 1848, from Elizabeth Wethered (Mrs. Lewin Wethered) to her daughter Elizabeth W. Barringer, is loaded with family news. She says: "Father is looking uncommonly well, he with Henry Carville [husband of her daughter, Anne Poultney] and Lewina left us on 4th day last [month] for Turners Creek where he will remain until second day [next month]." This means Lewin was on the Eastern Shore for a month (all but two days), and not a complaining word from his wife, patient woman! While her husband was in Kent County (where he owned the large farm south of Green Meadows on the road between Locust Grove and Kentmore Park) she was kept from being lonely by innumerable relatives. The letter contains covert references to Aunt Sally's (Carroll) brother who is "in Philadelphia trying to get employment" and in the hands of a Good Samaritan who is "taking him under his charge and writes he believes he has quite reformed." (He probably had a drinking problem.)

All the good Quakers are: "engaged preparing for yearly meeting which takes place tomorrow!"

Then follows the excitement of the marriage of McKim Marriott and Mary Wilson: "they were married at eleven in the morning and had a very large company to breakfast, as they called it, left for Philadelphia in the afternoon, they had not been there long before they received a telegraphic notice to return, in consequence of one of his partners in his business absconding with a share of the money." A rude awakening for a honeymoon, and as the writer conservatively adds: "I believe a bad beginning, I should say!"

Her son, Charles Elias (1807-1888), "dined with us today, he is looking well."

The letter ends: "dear little Mary Lewin [daughter of Anne

Poultney and Henry Carville] is standing by me and says I may send her love, little John is running all about (young boys always do) and is certainly a very fine child."

Another letter from Elizabeth Wethered to her daughter Elizabeth Barringer, written from Baltimore and dated March 6, 1857, tells of the fact that of her children, "we now have but one child in the City except dear Lewina who is more like a dear child than anything else." This was a daughter of her brother-in-law Sam Wethered and Eliza Yeates, who lived in Baltimore. She says of Lewina's sister: "Matilda I think is much more indisposed than she is, looking badly, . . . Eliza [their mother] was quite well when we heard last—Sam Wethered was here with his little son yesterday."

This letter was written when the shad were running and perhaps the following visitor brought up some bay shad. She continues: "John Wethered [of Turners Creek] arrived here this morning from the Island [Poole's] he says he left his Father much better, but very feeble, able to ride out." John lived on Poole's Island. His father was Lewin's eldest brother Peregrine, who died the year of the letter (age 84).

Of Peregrine's daughter, Mary Elizabeth Wethered, she says: "I wish Mary Lizzie would join you, she is not willing to be so far from her Father, but will I hope, pay us a visit in a week or two, she has had a very fatiguing time and requires a change."

The "very fatiguing time" is reflected in the entry in Peregrine Wethered's Bible: "On the 24th day of June 1856 Hannah Medford Wethered [his wife] departed this life." Peregrine and Hannah were Mary Lizzie's parents. She was the sort of daughter who at such a time was: "not willing to be so far from her Father."

Elizabeth Wethered's letter continues: "Your Father [aged 79] still goes to Market notwithstanding the very warm weather." This was a practice followed till the supermarket era by men in Baltimore. When a man had a lady friend

outside the domestic circle, it was said as late as 1910: "He carried two market baskets."

The rare quality in the writer's letters is a total absence of narration of her physical complaints. Ladies in those dark ages of medication had their troubles. In this last letter she rejoices to proclaim: "Your Father and myself are wonderfully well for old People."

This lady makes affectionate references to her husband's family far more than to her own. If she ever had to wash dishes, she did not become "emotionally disturbed." She walks in the verses of 31 Proverbs 10-31.

It should be borne in mind that during the twenty years before the Civil War the three sons of John Wethered owned at least the following properties in Kent County:

1. PEREGRINE—all of the land on the west side of Turners Creek, including a large farm at the mouth of the creek with about a mile of waterfront on the Sassafras River, Turners Creek Wharf, Poole's Island. He had two children.

2. SAMUEL—650 acres, Green Meadows Farm, on east side of Turners Creek. Sam had four daughters and three sons.

3. LEWIN—a farm of 361 acres immediately south of Green Meadows. (This farm, by deed RAS 16, folio 31, from Mrs. Lewin Wethered Wickes, first passed out of the family August 11, 1938.) He had six sons and three daughters.

When the Kent County children came to Baltimore, their headquarters was 4 Cathedral Street—Lewin Wethered's home. When the far more numerous Howard County and City children needed a change—off they went to Uncle Peregrine at Turners Creek.

The 1860 Baltimore City Directory shows that two steam-

Lewin Wethered, 1778-1863

The third son of John Wethered, Lewin was the founder of Wethered Brothers, wool manufacturers, and a successful merchant in Baltimore. Portrait by Chester Harding.

Elizabeth Ellicott Wethered

Daughter of Elias Ellicott and Mary Thomas, she married Lewin Wethered in 1805. Portrait by Chester Harding.

boat lines plied daily, excepting Sunday, from Baltimore to Chestertown. This trip always has been a favorite for lovers of water scenery. At Chestertown the visitors were met by horses and carriages—the twelve-mile two-hour drive to Turners Creek was not at all unpleasant. With such happy goings and comings while they were growing up, before the Civil War wrecked so much that was good, these young people enjoyed the Golden Age of the family in Maryland.

One letter dated February 24, 1857, from Baltimore, written by Sam Wethered to "My dear Brother (Peregrine, sister and children)" at Turners Creek, says:

> . . . Uncle Joseph King has just stopped in and says they are all well . . . Kiss the dear children for me and tell them I think of them daily . . .

On the opposite page on the same sheet as above is a letter from Lewin Wethered to "My Beloved Children":

> Dear Sam says I must add a few lines in addition to what he has said, but really mixing so little with the world as I have done for years past I have nothing at any time worth communicating, my silence in an epistolary way, be assured does proceed from no other cause—farewell my dear children and grandchildren.
>
> LEWIN WETHERED

This cryptic advice of 1857 might have been written by Dr. John L. Wethered who died in 1947 and who resembled the writer of this letter. Thus do interesting traits in a family persist.

To return to Lewin Wethered, his firm, Wethered Brothers, often called, "We, The Red Brothers," acted as banker for his children, and even for his son-in-law, Hon. D. M. Barringer. As will be seen, Lewin's sons included a member of Congress (John Wethered) and one member of the first legislature of California (James Sykes Wethered). The family, having been confined to the Eastern Shore for three generations as Blays

and for three more as Wethereds, began to spread elsewhere with Lewin's first crossing of the Chesapeake Bay.

Page two of *The Gazette*, Baltimore, November 7, 1832, states:

WETHERED BROTHERS—Have removed No. 201 Baltimore Street, upstairs, where they are constantly receiving from their factory, CLOTHS, CASIMERES AND SATINETS. Just received some of the superior Premium Black CASIMERES. Wool of the finest description wanted.

When in April 1861 the Massachusetts Regiment attempted to march across Baltimore to assist in the defense of Washington, the march met with armed resistance. Rioting occurred and much blood was spilled, and the authorities called on two men, who enjoyed the confidence and affection of Baltimoreans, to address and calm the enraged citizens. These were Hon. D. M. Barringer and his brother-in-law, Hon. John Wethered. A full account of the disturbance leading up to the speeches, as well as the remarks themselves, are set out on the front page of the Saturday morning *Baltimore Sun* of April 20, 1861. A copy of this paper may be seen at the Peale Museum in Baltimore.

In the 1860 directory of Baltimore City is listed (p. 407): "Wethered Bros. manufs. of fancy cassemeres and doe skins, 20 German." Lewin Wethered guided this business. It operated extensive woolen mills at Wetheredville. The partners, supporters of the Confederacy, were detected shipping blankets to General Lee's army, and the business was greatly curtailed by reprisals of the Lincoln Government, so it had to be liquidated. Had Lewin Wethered not died early in 1863, this business might have been spared these reprisals; his hand was missed.

Mementoes of those days were the Wethered Road, near the mills, and the hull of a schooner, with *Wethered Brothers, Baltimore* painted on the stern, seen rotting in Bodkin Creek in 1910 near the south side of the mouth of the Patapsco River.

Wetheredville is now called Dickeyville and lies in a valley along the banks of Gwynn's Falls, at the northwest corner of the City of Baltimore. Water power made it suitable for a mill. Several milling families dominated it prior to 1829.

The third mill appeared in 1829, when the Wethered family bought the Franklin Paper Mill, changing it to the manufacture of woolens. The Wethereds built additional stone mills where the present Ballymena Mill now stands and called their collective mills the Ashland Mills. The town took the name Wetheredville, entering upon a period of prosperity and progress. Niles Register mentions "a medal for the best broadcloth made at the Franklin Woolen Mills in 1832." The Wethered brothers were substantial Quakers, who built stone houses for their workers, probably including 5023 Wetheredville Road and 2434 Pickwick Road, as well as a number which formerly stood across the stream.

The Hon. John Wethered married Mary Thomas, daughter of the first president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected to Congress, and the first telegram was sent by Dolly Madison to his wife. He lived in a stone mansion built high above Wetheredville on the hill, located approximately across the road from present 2441 Forest Park Avenue. The entire first floor was a ballroom. A copy of the *Sun* dated 1840 was found stuffed in the thick stone walls, just 100 years later, by Carl Buchele. John Wethered donated land for a church, providing for a library and nonsectarian school. He was an art collector and while in England engaged in extensive genealogical research on which his brother James Sykes Wethered largely drew in preparing the data and writing *The Genealogical Record of the Wethered Family* (1898). In this book, at page 38, is reproduced "The Craddock Monument" in St. Peter's Church in Great Berkhamstead, in memory of Elizabeth Wethered Craddock, who died October 18, 1704. This and much other family data he assembled and photographed in 1860 while in England.

The interest of D. Moreau Barringer, husband of Elizabeth Wethered, in his Baltimore in-laws is apparent from the fact that on May 29, 1851, he loaned to Samuel Wethered (of Wethered Brothers) $10,000 secured by ground rent (recorded in Baltimore County—A.W.B. 459, folio 2598, June 6, 1851) on the land "occupied by the Ashland Company and on which he erected the Factory known as the 'Ashland Factory,'" containing 38½ acres near Wetheredville.

On the face of this indenture, initialed "L.W.B." (L. W. Barringer) is a notation: "August 1, 1877 The int. is now payable by W. T. Dickey, cor. Charles & German Streets, Balto." Dickey acquired this property after the Wethereds were expropriated.

In 1860 William G. Thomas (who married Mary Lewin Wethered, daughter of Lewin Wethered) was president of the Ashland Company, with offices at 6 Hanover Street, Baltimore. His residence was 11 Franklin Square, a short block from Lewin Wethered's home at 4 Cathedral Street.

Charles E. Wethered, the executor of Lewin Wethered's will, in his inventory of a personal estate of $68,783.76 returned May 27, 1863 (see Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, Admr. Account Vol. 75, folio 464), distributed to his sons, Charles E. Wethered, John Wethered, and Samuel Wethered (Wethered Brothers), $56,006.01. As Wethered Brothers owed the deceased $53,426.89, it is interesting to observe to whom the difference—$2,579.12—and other estate assets were distributed.

Mary Matilda, Lewina, and Eliza Wethered, the three daughters of his brother Samuel Wethered and Eliza Yeates Wethered each received $1000. His grandson and namesake, Lewin Wethered, son of Peregrine Wethered and Louisa Maria Wickes, received $5,000. The household furniture was appraised and divided into six shares (valued at $158.54 each) and distributed equally to Charles Wethered, John Wethered, Samuel Wethered, Mary Lewin Thomas (a daughter), and

Elizabeth Barringer (a daughter), with a one-sixth share going to his grandson, Lewin Wethered, and granddaughter, Anne Elizabeth Wickes.

Among the assets of the estate was a $10,000 mortgage owed by Lewin Wethered's niece, "E. Janvier." This lady, the daughter of Peregrine Wethered and Hannah Medford, had married William Janvier in 1857. William Janvier had in 1858 purchased from the daughters of Samuel Wethered (legatees for $1,000 each named above) the farm on the east side of Turners Creek, Kent County, Maryland. It is probable that the proceeds of the $10,000 mortgage owed by "E. Janvier" paid the purchase price of the farm due to Lewin Wethered's estate. This transaction is revealing of the close intimacy of Lewin Wethered and his family in Kent County and his efforts to aid them.

Peregrine Wethered preserved fifteen letters written by his brother Lewin Wethered between 1844 and 1856. These are addressed to "Turners Creek, Kent County" or "Pooles Island". Two, dated February 21 and February 28, 1853, are addressed to "Harmony Post Office, Kent County"—a predecessor of the present Kennedyville Post Office.

These letters breathe solicitude for Peregrine's health (he died in 1857) and advice against exposing himself—either to the July sun or winter's ice. Obviously Peregrine was an "outside man," addicted to taking the buffets of nature head on. This worried his brother, writing from Cathedral street in Baltimore.

Lewin was a devout man, urging Peregrine: "it also behooves both of us so to regulate our lives as that our offspring may when we are gone to the land of Spirits, think and speak of our lives as being worth of imitation, with gratitude." However, Lewin was not in the least anxious for either of them to arrive at "the land of Spirits" with undue haste.

He frequently mentions Admiral William Shubrick (hus-

band of their sister Harriett) who frequently "came up" from Washington.

On October 17, 1855, he says: "Anne Carville [his daughter] was confined day before yesterday with a fine son, both doing well."

Lewin's birthdays (March 5) were occasions of large family gatherings and celebrations. On March 6, 1852, he thanked Peregrine "for your kindness, thoughtfulness in forwarding some of the good fruit of your soil to assist in our preparations for entertaining our beloved relations on the anniversary of my Natal day."

FOURTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF LEWIN WETHERED (8) AND ELIZABETH ELLICOTT

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
71	Peregrine Wethered	8-10-1806	Louisa Maria Wickes 2-22-1827	12-18-1845
72	Charles Elias Wethered	11-7-1807	Isabella Bathurst 4-5-1836	12-10-1888
73	Hon. John Wethered	5-8-1809	Mary Thomas 4-1835	2-15-1888 s.p.
74	Samuel Wethered	2-22-1811		6-17-1878 (buried in Greenmount)
75	Mary Lewin Wethered	12-2-1812	W. G. Thomas 5-16-1832	11-10-1898
76	Anne Poultney Wethered	11-26-1814	Henry Carville 8-1846	
77	Lewin Wethered	5-8-1819		3-11-1826
78	Elizabeth Wethered	2-2-1822	Hon. D. Moreau Barringer 8-15-1848	6-4-1867
79	James Sykes Wethered	3-24-1824	Mary Josephine Woodworth 8-21-1860	1-14-1900

FIFTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF PEREGRINE WETHERED (71) AND LOUISA MARIA WICKES

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
80	Anne Elizabeth Wethered	3-31-1828	William N. E. Wickes 6-2-1857	10-24-1914
81	Louisa Maria Wethered			Died in Infancy
82	Lewin Wethered	3-5-1834		1883

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ANNE ELIZABETH WETHERED (80) AND WILLIAM N. E. WICKES

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
83	Rebecca Wickes	8-13-1858		7-21-1939 s.p.
84	Lewin Wethered Wickes	12-17-1866	Alexine Solomon 9-26-1900 born 8-15-1875 died 5-13-1954	4-8-1933
85	Louisa Maria Wickes			Died in Infancy
86	William Nichols Earle Wickes			Died in Infancy

JUDGE LEWIN WETHERED WICKES
1866 - 1933

Lewin Wethered Wickes was the son of William Nichols Earle Wickes and Anne Elizabeth Wethered Wickes and the great-grandson of Lewin Wethered and Elizabeth Ellicott. After attending public school in Chestertown and the Marston School in Baltimore, he studied at Washington College in Chestertown and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He later received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington College.

Returning from Baltimore in 1887, he studied law in the

office of James Alfred Pearce until he was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1890. He was active in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, serving as a vestryman for many years. He was a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College and served as President of the Board for a number of years. He served on the Maryland State Tax Commission from the time of its inception to his retirement on June 1, 1918. In 1919 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, without opposition, and enjoyed the confidence of the community until his death in 1933.

Lewin Wickes was a quiet man of great dignity, though small in stature. He walked with erect carriage and his ever-present "stick" (cane to you) of lightweight wood delicately tapered with no handle or ornament. This was not used to help his sprightly step, as it seldom touched the ground, but he enjoyed carrying it.

As host in his home, he welcomed all that came, but for specially selected friends it was his pleasure to serve peach brandy or a glass of "old port." These had been acquired by his father from the Colonel Wilkins estate in old amber glass wicker-covered demijohns, five-gallon size. How many is not known, but the peach brandy became so strong that it was served as a cordial and lasted until the last family gathering before his wife Alexine's death, twenty-one years after his death.

When sitting on the bench, he always wore gray striped morning trousers and a cutaway coat, stiff boiled collar and a string tie. It was his opinion that the Bench should have the dignity of a dress apart from the lawyers and businessmen.

A mild-mannered man, he was known for his firm discipline but was always fair and just in private life as well as in professional life. He was a loved and respected member of the community. An editorial written at the time of his death by a political opponent summed up by saying, "Mankind has lost a friend. Judge Wickes is dead."

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF LEWIN WETHERED WICKES (84) AND ALEXINE SOLOMON

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
87	Eloise Somervell Wickes	4-3-1904	Thomas Homer Atherton 9-8-1928	
88	Elizabeth Wethered Wickes	1-21-1906	Henry A. Kratzer, Jr. 10-4-1926	
89	Lewin Wethered Wickes, Jr.		1st – Jean Barbara 11-11-1939 Divorced 11-1945 2nd – Jean Gowell	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ELOISE S. WICKES (87) AND THOMAS HOMER ATHERTON

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
90	Alexine Lewin Atherton	1930	Andrew Wilson Green 7-9-1966	
91	Charles Homer Atherton	1932	Marcia Frances Keen 9-12-1964	

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH WETHERED WICKES (88) AND HENRY A. KRATZER, JR.

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
92	Henry Augustine Kratzer, III	9-8-1927	Mary Kolmsee 5-26-1948	
93	Mary Jean Kratzer	9-12-1928	John Monroe Hudson 5-10-1947	
94	Philip Lewin Kratzer	8-26-1929	Carol Johnson 10-6-1953	
95	Nancy Wickes Kratzer	7-13-1931	George Milton Logsdon 8-26-1950	

NINTH GENERATION

Children of Henry Augustine Kratzer, III (92) and Mary Kolmsee

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
96	Henry Augustine Kratzer, IV	5-24-1949		
97	Janice Marie Kratzer	4-21-1951		
98	Michael Patrick Kratzer	8-22-1953		
99	Judy Kratzer	11-29-1957		
100	Gary Thomas Kratzer	8-28-1961		

Children of Mary Jean Kratzer (93) and John Monroe Hudson

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
101	Phyllis Ann Hudson	12-31-1948		
102	Patricia Marie Hudson	9-16-1950		
103	Elizabeth Jean Hudson	7-7-1955		
104	John Monroe Hudson, Jr.	2-26-1958		
105	Eloise Dianna Hudson	5-19-1959		
106	Josephine Hudson	7-30-1960		

Children of Philip Lewin Kratzer (94) and Carol Johnson

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
107	Philip Allen Kratzer	6-26-1954		
108	Melinda Mae Kratzer	3-29-1956		
109	Cynthia Louise Kratzer	3-22-1958		
110	Wendy Ann Kratzer	1-12-1961		

CHILDREN OF NANCY WICKES KRATZER (95) AND GEORGE MILTON LOGSDON

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
111	Karen Ann Logsdon	2-5-1953		
112	Kim Denise Logsdon	4-2-1955		
113	Lisa Marie Logsdon	11-27-1956		
114	Jean Louise Logsdon	4-8-1963		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF LEWIN WETHERED WICKES, JR. (89) AND JEAN BARBARA

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
115	Elin Whitfield Wickes	2-26-1942		
116	Lewin Wethered Wickes, III	11-9-1945		

CHILDREN OF LEWIN WETHERED WICKES, JR. (89) AND JEAN GOWELL

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
117	David Bachman Wickes	4-26-1956		
118	Preston Wickes	4-23-1958		

FIFTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF CHARLES ELIAS WETHERED (72) AND ISABELLA BATHURST

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
119	Charles Wethered	1837		1850 s.p.

MARY LEWIN WETHERED THOMAS
1812 - 1898

Since the impact of the two marriages of Thomas children with two children of Lewin Wethered and Elizabeth Ellicott

Wethered was so important, it is proper to state briefly some of the Thomas saga. These marriages were of a sister and brother named Wethered with a brother and sister named Thomas. (1) Mary L. Wethered (No. 75) married William G. Thomas May 16, 1832. They have had 144 descendants to date, of whom most are living. The total number of located descendants of John Wethered and Mary Sykes is 450! (It has been our staggering task to learn the birth, marriage, and death date of each of these and allocate them to the proper parents.) (2) Hon. John Wethered (No. 73) married Mary Thomas April 1835. This marriage had no issue.

The Thomas Book

This 627-page book (now unobtainable) by Lawrence B. Thomas, D.D., published in 1896, may be seen at the Maryland Historical Society. The Wethered story in it is based on statements to the author in 1877 by Hon. John Wethered (M.C.) and Hanson's *Old Kent.* On pages 547-550 is set forth an accurate sketch of the Wethered family, giving a blow-by-blow account of the sending of the first telegram in 1844 by Dolly Madison in Washington to Mrs. John Wethered in Baltimore.

An interesting member of the Thomas family was Philip E. Thomas, the organizer in 1827 and first President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

> To him the City of Baltimore is indebted for her first improved public square, Franklin Square—[and] her first charitable institution erected by private subscription, the Widow's Home, and her first line of omnibuses. *The Thomas Book*

Fortunately, the Quaker wedding certificate of the marriage of William Bell, son of Abraham and Mary Christy Bell, and Anne Thomas, daughter of William George and Mary Lewin Wethered Thomas, which took place in Baltimore, December

Mary Lewin Wethered Thomas, 1812-1898

Daughter of Lewin and Elizabeth Ellicott Wethered and the wife of William G. Thomas. Portrait by Thomas Sully.

William George Thomas

He married Mary Lewin Wethered in 1832, and later became president of the Ashland Company in Baltimore. Portrait by Thomas Sully.

8, 1853, has been made available by its owner, Owen S. Lindsay, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. This is signed, as is the custom, by all the wedding guests. Their personalities seem to rise off their signatures, so that we can almost see and talk with them in the flesh.

The ceremony over at the Meeting House, we will accompany the family and guests to the home of the bride's father, William G. Thomas, at 11 Franklin Square. On no other occasion was such a gathering of Wethereds and Thomases present.

Lewin Wethered, the bride's grandfather, aged 75, was the patriarch of the occasion. He was cheered by the presence of his sister, Harriett Cordelia Wethered Shubrick. They could gaze on thirteen Wethered children and grandchildren, as nieces or nephews of the next two generations—all named Wethered! Besides these, there were fourteen members of the Thomas clan.

Up from Kent County were Anne Elizabeth Wethered (aged 25), daughter of Peregrine and Louisa Maria Wickes Wethered, who lived across the road from Shrewsbury Church. With her were her near neighbors and cousins, the children of Peregrine and Hannah Medford Wethered of Turners Creek. These were John Lathim Wethered and Mary Elizabeth Wethered. These children could have made the trip to Baltimore on their own sailboat from Turners Creek, but facing December storms, they probably crossed the bay on the steamboat from nearby Chestertown.

Their aunt, Harriett Shubrick, of course, makes a feature of the children being present, and laments the absence of their fathers—the two Peregrines—of whom she was quite fond but very critical. As stated elsewhere, in her letter to her brother Peregrine of February 7, 1839, she remonstrates with him because of "your neighbors [on the Eastern Shore] not being men of enlightened and cultivated minds." No doubt she gave the visiting country nieces from Kent County a piece of her

mind and sent caustic messages to their parents—which the children delighted in delivering, along with accounts of the wedding splendor, on their return home.

Harriett's husband, Admiral William Branford Shubrick, was probably on sea duty, so he could not sign the certificate. It was at about this time he and Harriett built the famous Shubrick-Clymer-Bayard house in Washington at 1617 H Street, Northwest, whose last owner was Ambassador Thomas F. and Mary Clymer Bayard. Thereafter it was razed and the land used for a parking lot!

On October 29, 1854, Harriett wrote her brother Peregrine about this house, inviting Peregrine to visit her:

> I have been able to bustle about the house in attending to putting down carpets, putting up curtains preparatory to Dr. Clymer's and Mary's [her daughter's] return home. They returned to us on Friday morning, all sick, after an absence of five weeks, greatly disappointed at not seeing dear Brother in Baltimore.

With the hunting season opening on the Sassafras River, it was no time to expect "Dear Brother" Peregrine to waste time on a trip to Baltimore.

The guests who signed the certificate were:

Isaac Tyson
Cornelius McLean
E. E. King
E. B. Hopkins
Basil B. Hopkins
George A. Warder
Mary Warder
Tacy E. King
Mary E. Stewart
Lewin W. Thomas
Angelica E. Robinson
Eliza H. Bell
Saunders Coates
Abraham Bell, Jr.
Charlotte – Latrobe
R. Snowden Andrews
John H. B. Latrobe
W. I. Steuart
Osman Latrobe
Wm. Norris
Ferdinand C. Latrobe
Thos. E. Steuart

Agnes W. Robinson
G. Henry Ferguson
Rebecca [Sasscer]
Hannah Marsh
Lydia Jeffers
E. H. Stabler
Mary C. Stabler
Lydia C. Stabler
Matthews Smith
Hannah B. Turner
Eliza Marsh
P. F. Thomas, Jr.
Thomas P. Ellicott
Wm. M. Ellicott, Jr.
T. P. Andrews
Louisa Andrews
Fanny Donaldson Chatard
Wm. Spencer Peterkin
Kate J. P. Bennett
Thomas M. Smith
Mary Dulany
Achsah C. Frick
Sarah M. Thomas
Philip F. Thomas
Sophia K. Howard
Daniel M. Thomas
James Carey Thomas, M. D.
James Carroll, Jr.
Mary L. Carroll
Susan Henderson
May Williams
John Ellicott, Jr.
Ann Eliza Bell
George A. M. McLean
Rebecca H. Coates
Thos. Christy Bell
F. Frisby Henderson
Lewin Wethered, Jr.
Emily L. Harper
Julia Henderson
Anne E. Wethered
Emily R. Andrews
Alexander Robinson, M.D.
T. King
Mary Jeffries Fisher
P. E. Thomas, Jr.
P. E. Thomas
C. Bloodgood
Wm. G. Thomas
M. L. W. [Dollie] Thomas
Lewin Wethered
Elizabeth Wethered
Evan Thomas
Charles E. Wethered
E. B. Wethered
John Wethered [M.C.]
Mary E. Wethered
Samuel Wethered
H. C. W. Shubrick
Evan G. Thomas, Jr.
Mary L. Thomas
Elizabeth Thomas
Harriet Thomas
Mary L. Carroll, Jr.
Wethered Brothers Thomas
John L. Wethered
Eliza Y. Wethered
Mary Matilda Wethered
Sallie I. Wethered
Melissa R. Bell
Nannie Bell
Leula Wethered

Two families stem from the Bell-Thomas wedding December 8, 1853: (1) Charles Seton Lindsay—m. Mary Lewin Bell; (2) Alexander Spencer LeDuc—m. Nannie Bell.

Some of the interesting guests present were: G. Henry Ferguson, who left money to build the Jackson-Lee statue

in Wyman Park, Baltimore; T. P. Andrews, Deputy Paymaster General, U.S.A., and a brother, R. Snowden Andrews, later a General in the Confederate Army, both of which gentlemen lived at 48 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore; Rebecca H. Coates and Saunders Coates of Philadelphia; John H. B. Latrobe, Osman Latrobe, noted lawyers, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe, seven times mayor of Baltimore; Mary L. W. (Dollie) Thomas, later Mrs. Alexander Smith of Yonkers; Philip E. Thomas and, of course, his son William G. Thomas—the father of the bride.

FIFTH GENERATION

Children of Mary Lewin Wethered (75) and William George Thomas

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
120	Philip E. Thomas	4-28-1834	Marie Suzette de Marigny 4-30-1859	12-2-1881
121	Anne Thomas	11-7-1835	William Bell 12-8-1853	
122	Lewin Wethered Thomas	3-6-1837		12-8-1877
123	Evan Thomas	4-28-1838	Zaydee A. Barker 4-24-1880	
124	Mary Lewin Thomas	11-14-1841	Alexander Smith 10-3-1876	s.p.
125	Elizabeth Thomas	12-13-1845	Charles Seton Lindsay 4-27-1871	11-21-1874
126	Matilda Thomas	12-5-1849		Died in Infancy
127	Harriet George Thomas	12-5-1849		12-19-1866
128	Wethered Bro. Thomas	6-11-1853	Addie Millick 2-4-1880	8-2-1925

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF PHILIP EVAN THOMAS (120) AND MARIE SUZETTE DE MARIGNY

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
129	Williamine Thomas	1860		1862
130	Marie Suzette Thomas	3-13-1861	William C. Hall 9-8-1880	
131	Philip Evan Thomas	5-5-1862		1889
132	Mary Lewin Thomas	8-28-1863	Max Emil Dejonge 12-12-1893	
133	Mandeville de Marigny Thomas	3-25-1865		1923
134	Claiborne Thomas	12-7-1867	Mary Tillingham	1938 - s.p.
135	Sophronie Coale Thomas	9-28-1869	John Randolph Grymes 6-25-1890	8-24-1957

Zaydee Dejonge (Mrs. Mason Dix Harris of Fitchburg, Massachusetts) has set out her recollections of her Wethered and Thomas ancestors:

My mother's mother, Marie Suzette de Marigny, daughter of Sophronie Claiborne and the Marquis Mandeville de Marigny, who was attached to the Court of Louis Philippe, where she spent much of her girlhood, came to live in Baltimore when she was twenty-two years of age. She met Philip Evan Thomas, my grandfather, when he was abroad in the diplomatic service, which he had taken up as a career and spoke French fluently. After their marriage in this country, they returned to Europe, but after a few years he decided to return to Baltimore and become a member of the family business firm. My grandmother lived to be very old and I knew her well. She was a Roman Catholic who had spent her early life in France and New Orleans, brought up by a Spanish mother, who was the third wife of Gov. Claiborne. My grandmother told me that her first introduction to American home life was in Baltimore where she grew to love her husband's family, especially her wonderful mother-in-law, Mary Lewin Wethered, who, she said, looked as Queens ought to look but rarely do. She was es-

pecially devoted to her husband's grandmother and grandfather Wethered. She said that she loved to drop in at their home (on Cathedral Street) where she always received a wonderful welcome, and that a large table in the dining room was always set with places for relatives and their friends to drop in for lunch—she said that Lewin Wethered was one of the most delightful, friendly and cordial people she had ever met and that Grandmother Wethered in Quaker costume was a wonderful and gracious hostess to all her family.

Lewin Wethered was so described by his French granddaughter-in-law, who had had wide experience in meeting and judging people.

My French grandmother also told me how he met his wife, Elizabeth Ellicott. One day at his club in Baltimore he was looking out the window and he saw, walking by with her maid, a beautiful girl in Quaker dress. He enquired who she was and he said he made up his mind to meet Elizabeth Ellicott as soon as possible as he hoped she would consent to be his wife. According to my grandmother, it was a very short courtship.

Her daughter, Elizabeth, was similarly picked out for a wife by Daniel Moreau Barringer when he first saw her and before he met her.

An enlivening account of the family of Marie Suzette de Marigny Thomas, of New Orleans, niece of Medora Grymes Ward, appears in Lately Thomas's *Sam Ward* on page 118. This book was published in 1965 by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and Riverside Press, Cambridge. Medora was the heroine of Lord Byron's *Corsair.*

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of Marie Suzette Thomas (130) and William C. Hall

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
136	William Claiborne Hall	7-10-1881	Christine Collings	1937
137	Mandeville de Marigny Hall	11-4-1882	Mary Field Stone	

138	Marie Suzette Hall	9-9-1884	Hon. Charles S. Dewey	
139	Agnes Hall	1886	Walter B. Allen	1918

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of William Claiborne Hall (136) and Christine Collings

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
140	Edith Hall	4-17-1912	Frederick Thayer Merrill 10-12-1935	
141	Noel Hall	12-23-1913	Hon. Joseph S. Clark 4-6-1935	

NINTH GENERATION

Children of Edith Hall (140) and Frederick Thayer Merrill

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
142	Frederick Thayer Merrill, Jr.	12-17-1939	Jill Faith Davidson 4-3-1965	
143	Linda Allison Merrill	3-4-1941	Sven Arber, 1962 Antonio Ciccone, 2-23-66	
144	Marianna Sheraton Merrill	4-19-1947		

TENTH GENERATION

Child of Linda Allison Merrill (143) and Sven Arber (adopted by Antonio Ciccone)

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
145	Christina Victoria Sophia Ciccone	10-12-1962		

NINTH GENERATION

Children of Noel Hall (141) and Hon. Joseph S. Clark

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
146	Noel Claiborne Clark	5-29-1940	Edward T. Miller 2-29-1964	

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Mandeville de Marigny Hall (137) and Mary Field Stone

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
147	Wm. C. Mandeville Hall	7-13-1912	Alix de Saint-Phalle	

NINTH GENERATION

Children of William C. Mandeville Hall (147) and Alix de Saint-Phalle

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
148	Alix Marie Holland Hall	7-30-1941		
149	Celeste Marie Holland Hall	7-16-1946		
150	Peter Christian Holland Hall	10-21-1951		

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Marie Suzette Hall (138) and Charles S. Dewey

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
151	Suzette de Marigny Dewey	12-2-1906	Frederick Merilton Alger, Jr. (died 1-6-67)	3-7-1963 4-30-1929
152	Charles S. Dewey, Jr.	8-23-1908	1st – Marjorie Sawyer Goodman 2nd – Catherine Kresge	
153	Louise de Marigny Dewey	11-28-1914	Edward Byron Smith 5-23-1934	
154	A. Peter Dewey	10-10-1917	Nancy Weller 8-1-1942	9-25-1945

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF SUZETTE DE MARIGNY DEWEY (151) AND FREDERICK MERILTON ALGER, JR.

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
155	Suzette de Marigny Alger	8-8-1930	Reese Evans Howard, Jr. 2-18-1950	
156	Frederick M. Alger, III	12-30-1934	Eleanor Colhern Miller 11-26-1960	
157	David Dewey Alger	12-15-1943		

TENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF SUZETTE DE MARIGNY ALGER (155) AND REESE EVANS HOWARD, JR.

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
158	Reese Evans Howard, III	12-17-1950		
159	Suzette de Marigny Howard	6-25-1953		
160	Catherine Alger Howard	8-8-1958		

CHILDREN OF FREDERICK M. ALGER, III (156) AND ELEANOR COLHERN MILLER

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
161	Alexander Dewey Alger	11-29-1961		
162	Hilary Miller Alger	11-29-1961		

NINTH GENERATION

Children of Charles S. Dewey, Jr. (152) and Marjorie Sawyer Goodman

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
163	Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Dewey	8-30-1934		
164	Ariane de Marigny Dewey	8-17-1937	Jose E. Aruego	
165	Christopher Claiborne Dewey	4-29-1944		
166	Suzette de Marigny Dewey	8-6-1948		

Children of Louise de Marigny Dewey (153) and Edward Byron Smith

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
167	Louise de Marigny Smith	8-8-1939	John Adams Bross	
168	Suzette de Marigny Smith	7-14-1942		
169	Edward Byron Smith, Jr.	10-1-1944		

Child of A. Peter Dewey (154) and Nancy Weller

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
170	Nancy Dewey	3-9-1944		

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Agnes Hall (139) and Walter B. Allen

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
171	Nancy Allen	6-1-1911	1st – Francis Pepperill Belknap 11-21-1941 died 2-14-1948 2nd – William Maxwell 5-26-1950	

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF NANCY ALLEN (171) AND FRANCIS PEPPERILL BELKNAP

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
172	Nancy Belknap	9-5-1941		
173	Francis Wheelwright Belknap	9-23-1943		
174	Barbara Belknap	8-14-1947		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MARY LEWIN THOMAS (132) AND MAX EMIL DEJONGE

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
175	Lewin Wethered Dejonge	9-14-1896		7-16-1897
176	Zaydee Dejonge	10-18-1898	Mason Dix Harris 5-28-1938 born 10-1-1898	
177	Louis Dejonge	1-23-1900	1st – Dorothy Dillon Strack 4-18-1938 2nd – Alice Graves March 3-3-1956	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ZAYDEE DEJONGE (176) AND MASON DIX HARRIS

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
178	Mason Dix Harris, Jr.	2-28-1939	Aphrodite Constantina Kastas 11-8-1963	

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MASON DIX HARRIS, JR. (178) AND APHRODITE CONSTANTINA KASTAS

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
179	Elektra Harris	7-10-1965		

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of Sophronie Coale Thomas (135) and John Randolph Grymes

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
180	Athenais Grymes	5-3-1891	Arthur William Waite 4-28-1915 born 12-14-1890	3-4-1948
181	Medora Grymes	11-3-1897	David Ralph Jacques Arnold 6-22-1921	
182	John Randolph Grymes, Jr.	9-13-1900	1st – Doris Geary 3-3-1933 2nd – Lucy Smith	7-1-1963

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Athenais Grymes (180) and Arthur William Waite

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
183	Arthur William Waite, Jr.	2-14-1917	Florence L. Phillips 4-8-1948	
184	Suzette de Marigny Waite	3-19-1919	Gordon Chellew Roberts 2-6-1943	

NINTH GENERATION

Children of Arthur William Waite, Jr. (183) and Florence L. Phillips

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
185	Lois Waite	10-30-1946		
186	Doris Waite	5-25-1948		

Children of Suzette de Marigny Waite (184) and Gordon Chellew Roberts

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
187	Richard Best Roberts	6-2-1946		
188	Suzette de Marigny Roberts	8-17-1947		

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Medora Grymes (181) and David Ralph Jacques Arnold

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
189	William Campbell Arnold	11-14-1925	Priscilla Maude B. Moeller 3-25-1950 born 9-17-1928	
190	Medora Grymes Arnold	12-26-1927	1st – M. Ballard Crocker May 3-1-1947 2nd – James Angle Hanstein 4-15-1955 3rd – Francis J. Vogt 7-1964	

NINTH GENERATION

Children of William Campbell Arnold (189) and Priscilla M. Moeller

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
191	William Campbell Arnold, Jr.	2-15-1951		
192	Cynthia Moeller Arnold	3-13-1953		
193	Thomas Grymes Arnold	1-22-1957		

Children of Medora Grymes Arnold (190) and M. Ballard Crocker May

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
194	Medora Claiborne May	12-19-1951		

Children of Medora Grymes Arnold (190) and James Angle Hanstein

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
195	James Ralph Hanstein	5-7-1956		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILD OF JOHN RANDOLPH GRYMES, JR. (182) AND DORIS GEARY

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
196	Paula Grymes	12-3-1935	Milton James Moye, Jr. 2-13-1955	

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF PAULA GRYMES (196) AND MILTON JAMES MOYE, JR.

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
197	Michaela Geary Moye	11-19-1955		
198	Stephanie Ward Moye	6-8-1957		
199	Melissa Grymes Moye	8-25-1958		
200	Milton James Moye, III	8-18-1961		

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ANNE THOMAS (121) AND WILLIAM BELL

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
201	Mary Lewin Bell	3-11-1855	Charles Seton Lindsay 6-19-1878	
202	Rebecca Bell	8-20-1858	Dr. Coates	s.p.
203	Anne Bell	6-10-1861	Alexander Spencer LeDuc 6-3-1885	
204	Elizabeth Bell	3-6-1862		
205	Tacy Bell	10-23-1871		8-13-1872

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MARY LEWIN BELL (201) AND CHARLES SETON LINDSAY

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
206	Lewin Seton Lindsay	6-1-1879	1st – Gwendolyn Owen 1902 died 4-24-1931 2nd – Edith Riley 1936	
207	Harvey Bell Lindsay	8-31-1880	Cora Lindsay born 7-27-1883 died 12-6-1906	1963

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF LEWIN SETON LINDSAY (206) AND GWENDOLYN OWEN

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
208	Owen Seton Lindsay	7-10-1904	Nancy Hill 9-5-1930 born 11-23-1908	
209	Mary Seton Lindsay	11-1909	1st – Guy Heddingh 2nd – David Tomlinson	11-1943

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF OWEN SETON LINDSAY (208) AND NANCY HILL

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
210	Bettina Lindsay	12-17-1933	Josiah Marvel Scott 6-25-1955	
211	Mary Seton Lindsay	4-18-1936		
212	Owen Seton Lindsay, Jr.	1-18-1945		

TENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF BETTINA LINDSAY (210) AND JOSIAH MARVEL SCOTT

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
213	Lindsay Scott	11-8-1957		
214	Sally Scott	7-30-1962		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF HARVEY BELL LINDSAY (207) AND CORA LINDSAY

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
215	Charles Hunter Lindsay	2-13-1910	Edna Grace Breaux 10-16-1932 born 8-27-1912	
216	Frances Elizabeth Lindsay	2-10-1914	1st – W. Keith Hafer 9-3-1943 2nd – Donald Weber Gordon born 7-7-1906	s.p.

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF CHARLES HUNTER LINDSAY (215) AND EDNA GRACE BREAUX

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
217	Nancy Breaux Lindsay	10-31-1933	Dr. Leland von Kuydgen 3-25-1956	
218	Diana Breaux Lindsay	9-25-1937	William Parker 8-22-1959	
219	Margaret Gregory Lindsay	11-4-1944		

CHILDREN OF FRANCES ELIZABETH LINDSAY (216) AND W. KEITH HAFER

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
220	Lindsay Burgoyne Hafer	2-5-1945		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ANNE BELL (203) AND ALEXANDER SPENCER LE DUC

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
221	Jack Clinton Le Duc	3-8-1886		s.p.
222	Lewin Bell Le Duc	12-12-1887		s.p.

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF EVAN THOMAS (123) AND ZAYDEE BARKER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
223	Evan Barker Thomas	5-5-1881	Myrtle Foster 7-31-1905	

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF EVAN BARKER THOMAS (223) AND MYRTLE FOSTER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
224	Evan Foster Thomas	6-23-1906	Julia Zabuski Nichols 9-16-1935	
225	Beatrice Wethered Thomas	1-18-1910	Willard Spencer Johnston 5-29-1936	
226	Sidney Frizzell Thomas	9-28-1912	Nancy Phillips Day 7-15-1941	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF EVAN FOSTER THOMAS (224) AND JULIA ZABUSKI NICHOLS

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
227	John Nichols Thomas	6-27-1938		
228	Evan Foster Thomas, Jr.	7-1-1941		

CHILDREN OF BEATRICE WETHERED THOMAS (225) AND WILLARD SPENCER JOHNSTON

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
229	Becky Johnston	6-15-1937		
230	Willard Spencer Johnston, Jr.	4-21-1939		
231	Alexander Johnston	4-18-1944		

CHILDREN OF SIDNEY FRIZZEL THOMAS (226) AND NANCY PHILLIPS DAY

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
232	Megan Thomas	1-19-1945		
233	Cynthia Thomas	1-13-1948		
234	Philip Barker Thomas	1-24-1951		

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF WETHERED BROTHERS THOMAS (128) AND ADDIE MILLICK

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
235	Evalina Thomas	10-28-1880		9-5-1881
236	Lewin Hartley Thomas	12-13-1881	Claire Graves 6-2-1911	10-4-1945 s.p.
237	Bryant Elliott Thomas	10-16-1883		8-29-1888
238	Gladys E. Thomas	7-11-1885	Samuel E. M. Crocker 6-11-1907 died 10-30-1962	

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF GLADYS E. THOMAS (238) AND SAMUEL CROCKER

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
239	Samuel Emmons Miller Crocker, Jr.	4-13-1908	1st – Suzanne Armstrong, 1931 2nd – Cynthia Bangs 1940 3rd – Elizabeth Wilson, 1952	
240	Wethered Thomas Crocker	1-23-1911	Martha Rice 4-9-1937	
241	Carol Crocker	7-30-1913	Carrington Clark 9-15-1934	
242	Malcolm Crocker (Wing Commander)	2-2-1917		Died in Action 6-1944

243	Quentin Crocker	8-10-1918	Maria Putz 10-1957
244	Gladys Crocker	10-13-1921	1st – John Swasey 12-11-1942 2nd – Philip Potter 8-1960

EIGHTH GENERATION

Child of Samuel Emmons Miller Crocker, Jr. (239) and Suzanne Armstrong

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
245	Suzanne Matthews Crocker	1932	Theodore Wood 10-16-1954	

Child of Samuel Emmons Miller Crocker, Jr. (239) and Cynthia Bangs

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
246	Samuel Emmons Miller Crocker, III	1941		

Children of Samuel Emmons Miller Crocker, Jr. (239) and Elizbeth Wilson

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
247	Ralph W. Crocker	12-13-1954		
248	Peter E. Crocker	12-17-1955		

NINTH GENERATION

Children of Suzanne Matthews Crocker (245) and Theodore Wood

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
249	Theodore Wood, Jr.	1955		
250	Suzanne Wood	1957		
251	Frederick Wood	12-11-1961		

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Wethered Thomas Crocker (240) and Martha Rice

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
252	Evelyn Thomas Crocker	9-28-1938		
253	Alison Crocker	11-10-1941	Gary Milek 7-9-1962	
254	Hope Wethered Crocker	9-11-1943		
255	Wethered Thomas Crocker, Jr.	11-26-1947		

Children of Carol Crocker (241) and Carrington Clark

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
256	Sheldon Clark, II	1935		
257	Carrington Clark, Jr.	1938	Mary Hanrahan 1961	
258	Lindsay Clark	1947		

Children of Gladys Crocker (244) and John Swasey

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
259	Gladys Levering Swasey	10-23-1943		
260	John Loring Swasey, Jr.	10-2-1945		
261	Carol Swasey	12-3-1946		
262	Malcolm Crocker Swasey	8-25-1948		

Children of Gladys Crocker (244) and Philip Potter

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
263	Mary Potter	6-28-1961		

Elizabeth Wethered Barringer
1822 - 1867

Elizabeth, eighth child of Lewin Wethered and Elizabeth Ellicott of Baltimore, was, as her portrait by Madrazo shows, a great beauty. (This portrait and her husband's belong to her great-granddaughter, Carla Sonia Barringer.) She was born in 1822 and married a United States Congressman from North Carolina, sixteen years her senior, in 1848. This Congressman, Daniel Moreau Barringer, was the eldest son of General Paul Barringer of the War of 1812 and of Betsy Brandon, who, as a little girl, entertained Washington. An uncle, Daniel Laurens Barringer, had also served in Congress, and the name Moreau came from the French Marshal Moreau whom his father greatly admired. His grandfather, John Paul Behringer (Barringer) was a leader of the German immigrants who came to western North Carolina via Pennsylvania; he somehow acquired two plantations and married, as a second wife, Catherine Blackwelder, daughter of the Revolutionary heroine Polly Decker Blackwelder.

Immediately after Elizabeth Wethered's marriage, her husband was appointed Minister to Spain, and she found herself in the life of a stiff and decadent court. Her account of "the birth of the Princess of Asturias," eldest daughter of Queen Isabella by almost anyone except the Prince Consort, has survived and shows a good deal of humor. Her best friend at the Court was the Countess Montijo, whose daughter later married Napoleon III of France and became the Empress Eugénie. During the latter's exile in London, she often referred to the Barringers with affection.

They returned to Raleigh with a son, Lewin Wethered, and a daughter, Elizabeth Brandon, born in Madrid in 1850 and 1851 respectively. Daniel Moreau Barringer (Jr.) was born May 25, 1860. Before and after him were sons who died in infancy.

Her husband, who later declined an appointment to Central America, was a member of the abortive Washington Peace Conference of 1861 (see the recently published *Old Gentleman's Convention*). He was too old for active service, though he did serve as military aide to the Governor of North Carolina, and two of his brothers were officers, one a general, in the Confederate Army.

In 1864 tragedy struck in the death of the angelic and precocious thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, as the result of nursing Confederate soldiers in the Raleigh hospital. Then her husband became lamed in a railway accident. Finally, she contracted cancer of the throat, suffered much pain, and died in 1867.

Her numerous letters show her to have been a very devout woman with great family feeling. Her five brothers and two sisters were as close to each other as have been her eight grandchildren by her son Moreau.

Her eldest son, Lewin Wethered Barringer, became a lawyer and moved to Philadelphia. In 1874 he married a Philadelphian, Mary C. Miles. He had a brilliant and successful legal career, but his life was darkened by the lifelong illness of his wife. He was his young brother's guardian and later partner and died in 1901. Of his three children, only Lewin, Jr., left two children—Robert and Charles—and they have none.

FIFTH GENERATION

Children of Elizabeth Wethered (78) and Hon. D. Moreau Barringer

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
264	Lewin Barringer	3-30-1850	Mary C. Miles 4-10-1874	12-15-1900
265	Elizabeth Barringer	3-24-1851		1864
266	Paul Moreau Barringer	10-13-1858		Infancy

267	Daniel Moreau Barringer	5-25-1860	Margaret Bennett 10-20-1897 died 10-6-1957	11-30-1929
268	Samuel Barringer	11-28-1861		Infancy

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF LEWIN WETHERED BARRINGER (264) AND MARY C. MILES

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
269	Mary B. Barringer	12-11-1874		About 1915
270	Lewin Wethered Barringer, Jr.	2-15-1876	Anna Sheegog 2-13-1903	5-19-1935
271	Daniel Moreau Barringer, 2d	3-16-1878		11-25-1943

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF LEWIN WETHERED BARRINGER, JR. (270) AND ANNA SHEEGOG

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
272	Robert Sheegog Barringer	12-9-1905	Mary Cathryn Moody 10-9-1931	
273	Wilhelmina Barringer	10-4-1907		Infancy
274	Charles Farnum Barringer	11-8-1909		

DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER
1860 - 1929

It is almost impossible to compress into these pages the career of Daniel Moreau Barringer. Born May 25, 1860, the third son of Elizabeth Wethered and Hon. D. Moreau Barringer, he was orphaned by the tragic death of his mother when he was seven and of his father when he was thirteen. At eight, General Robert E. Lee "borrowed" him as a companion

on a drive from Raleigh to White Sulphur Springs, and he remembered Lee's saying to him: "My son, you have been born a gentleman; always be one."

He also remembered the Confederate veterans sheltered by trees, but disclosed by their moving shadows in the moonlight as they tried to get as near as possible to "Marse" Robert without disturbing him as he sat on the veranda.

At eleven he went to Bingham's School in North Carolina, where he averaged 94 until his father's death. Probably as a result of this he did something for which he was expelled, and it always amused him to have old Major Bingham refer to him and his cousin Paul, later founder of the University of Virginia Medical School, who was expelled at the same time, as "two of his most distinguished *graduates*." His schoolboy letters, recently sent with the rest of his papers to the University of Wyoming for copying and deposit with Princeton, tell of a heroic attempt to rescue a drowning schoolmate, which he never mentioned to his children.

He went on to Penn Lucy School near Baltimore and was so advanced that he entered Princeton as a sophomore at sixteen, in the famous class of 1879, many of whose members became his lifelong friends. In 1882 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School and was made president of his class.

He joined his brother Lewin in the firm of Barringer and Barringer but never cared for law. He was keen about hunting and took many long trips in Montana near Yellowstone Park; Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, of which he made the first map; and the Hudson Bay country of Canada. He broke the Delaware River distance swimming record during this period. With Theodore Roosevelt and Owen Wister, he formed the famous Boone & Crockett Club, still the leading club for big-game hunters, and wrote articles for its publications. He also hunted all his life in the South, for deer and quail in New Jersey and in Canada, and did a good deal of fishing. At the

same time he was an ardent conservationist and worked to have all forest reserves made game preserves.

The first ten years out of college were occupied with fun of this sort and with Philadelphia social life. He invented and patented a rifle sight and tried for thirty years to get it generally adopted.

In 1889 he made a momentous decision. Owing to his brother's ill health, the latter's law practice was drying up and the support of his family was threatened. His own inheritance had diminished and the future looked dark. He decided to combine his natural powers of observation and love of the outdoors by going into mining engineering with the purpose of saving the situation by finding a rich mine. A course at Harvard, abruptly terminated when a professor asked him a "childish" question, and one in mineralogy at the University of Virginia (during which he wrote on the side a book, *Minerals of Commercial Value*) were his preparation. A partnership was then formed with Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, with whose whole family he had long been intimate. It was the attraction of opposites, a timid recluse who was at the same time a brilliant scholar, joined to an enthusiast whose reading and intuition made up for the lack of formal training. At this time he started to write the *Laws of Mines and Mining in the United States,* which combined his two vocations. It was finished some years later with the collaboration of John Stokes Adams and was for a generation, and still may be, the highest authority on the subject. He also helped in starting the Hanover Mine at Fierro, New Mexico, which produced iron and copper for over sixty years.

In 1892 he took a seven months' trip to England, Portugal, and Argentina; then across the Andes and up the west coast of South America, examining mines for a Boston financier who wanted to know their effect on the future of copper. While returning, he met at La Junta (Spanish for "the meeting"), Colorado, Margaret Bennett, of Phoenix, Arizona. She had

overstayed her lunch period at the local Harvey House and was trying to board the train as it pulled out. He was on the observation platform and lifted her aboard. Later he obtained a formal introduction through one of her party. The impression she made on him is guardedly indicated by a brief entry in his diary of the trip: "Met a Miss Bennett, Baconian, Father likes Tolstoi." On no other occasion is a woman's name mentioned in this diary. A year or two later they became engaged, but he was in no financial position to marry her, being without assets and his profession providing a most uncertain livelihood.

Then in 1896 he, Dr. Penrose, and their partner, John Brockman, discovered a fantastically rich silver deposit at Pearce, Arizona. He raised the money to buy it and each of them made a fortune before it played out.

He married Margaret Bennett in 1897. After a leisurely wedding trip around the world, he brought his bride to Philadelphia, in which clannish city she so established herself as to eventually become the chairman of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class and the president of the Acorn Club (first woman's club). At the same time she was bearing nine children, raising eight, and running a household with ten or more servants, a nurse, and a governess, with her husband away on trips much of the year.

No second Pearce Mine was ever found and the fortune went into attempts to duplicate that discovery. Mexican investments, confiscated by the revolutionary regimes, and the expense of raising and educating his large family in the way he wanted, all filled Daniel Moreau Barringer's days. He bought Poplar Grove, the 36-acre Delaware County place he discovered on his rides round the Main Line for the purpose, and on which he built a house modeled after his grandfather's plantation house in North Carolina. This had to be given up after eleven years. The buyer's daughter, who was born there, and her son now love it as much as he and his children did.

Before we come to his most important accomplishment, it might be mentioned that he was one of the most influential proponents of the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, the forerunner of all the Western reservoir projects. He helped get his classmate Woodrow Wilson nominated for President in 1912. He was a great advocate of preparedness, an opponent of all schemes, such as the League of Nations, which were based on a failure to understand human nature, and always a devoted patriot. His principal civic work was the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital (the largest medical school in the United States and the largest hospital in Pennsylvania). He was a trustee of this institution for over twenty-five years (just as his son Brandon is now) and it was seldom out of his mind. His contribution to medical education and the care of the sick was great. For many years he was also a director of the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens. In wider fields he was an enthusiastic Princetonian and a member of the Graduate Council of that institution. He helped form the Navy League and was one of its vice-presidents.

In the fall of 1902, sitting on the porch of a Tucson hotel, he was told of what was afterwards named Meteor Crater and then Barringer Crater. His informant was a government forester who had been on the opposite side of a mine-timber lawsuit. He described this depression in the northern Arizona desert, nearly a mile across, and six hundred feet deep, surrounded by a rim over one hundred feet high and by scores of iron meteorites. Barringer had written six months before about a meeting with Harriman that the Southern Pacific Pearce Mine freight "might as well have come as a shower of meteorites from the sky," an unusual analogy which showed he was fascinated by meteoric falls from outer space. If the small bodies frequently hit the earth, why should not large bodies, since we know space contains both? Perfectly logical, but it took a generation for science to grasp it, because there was no precedent. He needed none. Within six months he and a

partner had acquired title to the Crater and within a year were drilling its center for the mass that made it, amid the ridicule of the scientific world. They found nothing, and his partner dropped out discouraged. Study then indicated that the mass had come in from the north and was under the southern rim. A mining company was persuaded to drill for it in 1919 and apparently hit it, but only after their appropriation was several times overspent. In 1928 money was raised to sink a shaft south of the crater and drift to the mass, draining off the underground water in the process, but this shaft flooded out. A scientist named Moulton argued the body was too small to be commercially valuable. This resulted in a furious debate which lasted until his death. His children have continued the enterprise, which has grown into a tourist business with over 140,000 visitors annually, the revenues of which are going to advance the science of meteorites. Scores of craters have since been discovered, including the "roots" of one 130 miles across, another of thirty miles, and "fossil" craters, completely filled by sediments. Most scientists now agree with his argument that the lunar craters are also the result of collisions.

On November 30, 1929, he died, rather suddenly, of a coronary heart attack, having seen his two daughters married and four of his six sons complete their education.

So much for the facts of his life. Personally, he had a magnetic warmth, and stories and legends cluster about his memory still. He loved his dogs and his horses as if they were human, and he loved doing things for his friends and his family. When an Episcopal minister to whom he was very close admitted to being hard up, the minister's favorite trotting mare was promptly bought and given to another friend. When his brother had to give up housekeeping, he assumed the pensions for the superannuated servants.

Two stories are revealing:

When prohibition came, he laid in enough of his favorite

Wagner No. 3 whiskey for a "liberal life expectancy." But, as he told a cousin, when his sons started drinking, "Wed, I'm the most selfish man in the world, I forgot the boys. Who is a good bootlegger?" From then on, he drank the bootleg with his sons, with the Wagner reserved for great occasions for all.

During World War I, two F.B.I. agents (or the equivalent) called in his office to ask him (a) about Miss Krebs, a German governess who had been with the family for fifteen years and was to raise a second generation in the next thirty, but who had not yet taken out American citizenship; (b) about his correspondence with an Englishman, Lord Leigh, on shipping dehydrated food to Europe to save cargo space, this having been read by the censors. He said, "It has just occurred to me that you young men are questioning my patriotism. You had better be able to beat me to the door!" He started around his desk and they did! That was the end of that.

His children gave a family party on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, May 28, 1960, just as he had done for his own father in 1906.

SIXTH GENERATION

Children of D. Moreau Barringer (267) and Margaret Bennett

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
275	Brandon Barringer	6-11-1899	1st – Sonia Converse 6-9-1945 (d. 11-23-1964) 2nd – Diana V. R. Johnson (Richardson) 1-21-1967	
276	Daniel Moreau Barringer, Jr.	6-30-1900	Alberta Newcombe 5-3-1943	12-26-1962
277	Sarah Barringer	9-13-1901	Harry C. Hart 7-11-1925	10-3-1963
278	John Paul Barringer	2-10-1903	Dorothy Pray Dunn 12-16-1950	
279	Elizabeth Wethered Barringer	7-20-1904	Thomas Pym Cope 5-18-1929	

280	Lewin Bennett Barringer	12-17-1906	Helen McEwen 4-17-1937	1-24-1943
281	Richard Wethered Barringer	5-3-1909	Anne S. P. Chew 11-4-1940	
282	Philip Ellicott Barringer	10-2-1916	Sophia F. Hazard 8-10-1946	

Daniel Moreau Barringer, Jr.
1900 - 1962

In an address before the New Jersey Geological Society, "Meteoritics, a Bird's Eye View of Recent Developments," D. Moreau Barringer noted the reluctance of all but a few scientists at the beginning of this century to believe that large meteorites could leave scars on the surface of the earth that could be observed and studied by geological methods. "Among these," he recalled, "my father, Daniel Moreau Barringer, left perhaps the deepest effect on scientific thought, for it was his bulldog persistence, in the face of apathy, opposition, and even ridicule, which brought about acceptance by the scientific world of the meteoritic origin of the crater in Northern Arizona that now bears his name." It seems natural that a son and namesake of this pioneer should have become interested in the fields of geology and mining engineering and furthered the study of the new science of meteoritics.

After graduating from the Haverford School in 1916 and spending a year at the Evans School in Mesa, Arizona, 'Reau went to Princeton, where he majored in geology. After graduation in 1921 he spent the next ten years in Arizona, where he became assistant head geologist of the famous Copper Queen Mine. In 1926 he identified the larger Odessa Crater as being of meteoritic origin, the second in the world to be so identified. In 1931, he returned to Philadelphia to study investment bank-

ing and was soon instrumental in organizing and founding the Delaware Fund, one of the country's most successful investment trusts, now in its twenty-ninth year.

During World War II, Barringer served in, among others, the Allied North African Air Force and became Chief, Office of Statistical Control, Headquarters AAF. For his services, Colonel Barringer received the Legion of Merit.

In 1956 he published a prehistoric novel, *And the Waters Prevailed.* This book, now in its third printing, has been translated into other languages, including Indonesian. At the request of the Library of Congress, it was read by him into a tape for the blind.

The following tribute by Lewis H. van Dusen, Esq., justly summarizes 'Reau Barringer's remarkable personality:

"Moreau was a splendid gentleman in every sense of that term. He was not only a great scholar and able banker, but he had a great number of interests and qualities which likened him to the all-around men of the Italian Renaissance. His great courage in the face of any adversity made him a real leader by example—he was a really self-sacrificing and able writer, philosopher, scientist, and naturalist. I know of none who contributed more to those around him."

Lewin Bennett Barringer
1906 - 1943

Lewin was one of the handful of people for whom man's conquest of the air was an almost holy mission and absorbed every thought. At twenty-one he asked his father to finance flying lessons for him. The latter decided that a probably short but fulfilled life would be preferable to a longer, frustrated one.

His career was entirely built around flying. As pilot for an Iranian archeological expedition, in 1935 and 1936, he was a pioneer in aerial archeology and reorganized existing maps of

Iran. He was one of the leading glider pilots, the first general manager of the Soaring Society of America, founder and editor of its magazine, *Soaring*, and the author of *Flight Without Power*, long the standard work on the subject. The first thermal glider flight, which was an American distance record of 212 miles, and the world's altitude record, with passenger, of 14,960 feet, were his.

In 1941, General Arnold called him to Washington to take over all Army Air Force glider production and training. He was later commissioned with the rank of major. He bought thousands of CG4A's, our combat gliders, from a drawing board, and trained thousands of glider pilots. The shortage of training gliders was cured by his taking the engines out of excess training planes, and he was the first to fly in one of these. He was also the first man to be snatched, in a glider, from the ground, by an airplane in full flight. For these major contributions toward the winning of World War II, he was awarded the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal, highest award for noncombat service.

On January 24, 1943, a plane in which he was flying to the Casablanca Conference to plan the glider part of the Sicilian invasion, disappeared over the Caribbean, cutting short an unequaled career. A cup for record distance glider flights is still awarded annually in his memory.

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF BRANDON BARRINGER (275) AND SONIA CONVERSE

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
283	Carla Sonia Barringer	4-12-1947		
284	Elizabeth Brandon Barringer	10-30-1948		
285	Felicity Anne Barringer	11-25-1950		

CHILDREN OF DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER, JR., (276) AND ALBERTA NEWCOMBE

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
286	Drew Newcombe Barringer	2-20-1946		
287	Judith Moreau Barringer	10-27-1949		

CHILDREN OF SARAH BARRINGER (277) AND HARRY C. HART

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
288	David Montgomery Hart	5-18-1927		
289	Anna Fisher Hart	9-22-1929	Richard Southgate 8-25-1951	
290	Brandon Hart	7-7-1932	Katrina Victoria Olssen-Bogert 7-27-1963	
291	Sarah Lewin Hart	4-1-1936		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ANNA FISHER HART (289) AND RICHARD WRIGHT SOUTHGATE

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
292	Richard Wright Southgate, Jr.	6-15-1953		
293	Sarah Barringer Southgate	3-5-1955		
294	Rebecca Southgate	7-9-1957		
295	John Paul Southgate	9-3-1959		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF DOROTHY PRAY DUNN ADOPTED BY JOHN PAUL BARRINGER (278)

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
296	Daphne Dunn Barringer	8-14-1940	Andrew Goodyear 9-9-1961	
297	Beverly Dunn Barringer	8-14-1940	Dyer Seymour Wadsworth 2-2-1963	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF DAPHNE DUNN BARRINGER (296) AND ANDREW GOODYEAR

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
298	Anne Barringer Goodyear	10-17-1962		
299	Andrew Thompson Goodyear	10-9-1963		
299-A	Christopher Balfour Goodyear	10-26-1966		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILD OF ELIZABETH WETHERED BARRINGER (279) AND THOMAS PYM COPE

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
300	Felicity Cope	3-12-1934	Shepherd Knapp deForest Roberts 2-12-1955	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF FELICITY COPE (300) AND SHEPHERD KNAPP DEFOREST ROBERTS

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
301	Anne deForest Roberts	9-19-1955		
302	Elizabeth Bennett Roberts	9-19-1955		
303	Oliver Pym Roberts	11-14-1956		
304	Alison Cope Roberts	9-25-1963		

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of Lewin Bennett Barringer (280) and Helen McEwen

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
305	Frederica Drew Barringer	6-29-1938		
306	Lewin Bennett Barringer, Jr.	1-9-1940		

Children of Richard Wethered Barringer (281) and Anne S. P. Chew

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
307	Richard Wethered Barringer, Jr.	9-3-1941		
308	Margaret Chew Barringer	4-16-1946	Henry Saltonstall, Jr. 6-25-1966	

Children of Philip Ellicott Barringer (292) and Sophia F. Hazard

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
309	Thomas Barringer	8-1-1948		
310	Katherine Frances Barringer	9-30-1951		
311	Paul Moreau Barringer	2-8-1953		

James Sykes Wethered
1824 - 1900

This chapter on Lewin Wethered's youngest son was to have been written by his grandson, Colonel Wethered Woodworth, U.S.M.C., who until his untimely death planned to co-author this book, and who had already written a draft from which we have extensively borrowed. In 1898, James Sykes Wethered

wrote the *Genealogical Record of the Wethered Family of Ashlyns, Hertfordshire, England*, which is a valuable source for material. Data for its earlier part was collected by his brother, Hon. John Wethered, in 1860 in England. The San Francisco *Commercial Record* of May 16, 1889, carried a long and evidently authorized biographical sketch.

He left the Alexandria (Virginia) Academy at sixteen to go into the wholesale commission business of O. O. Tiffany. On his nineteenth birthday, his father staked him to $10,000. He invested this in a stock of goods to be taken to St. Louis via Pittsburgh and the Ohio and the Mississippi and in 1844 started for Santa Fe. The goal was reached only after his fifteen men had three skirmishes with the Pawnees and Comanche Indians. He sold the stuff for $40,000 and got that back to Baltimore.

In 1846 he repeated the exploit, fortunately being joined by a troop of cavalry before the Arkansas River was reached. On that stream a pitched battle was fought with 800 Comanches, reputedly spurred on by a reward offered by Santa Ana. The "box score" was fifteen whites, fifty-two Indians, dead. Reaching Santa Fe, he sold only half his goods and went on to Chihuahua, where the rest were sold, for a combined total of $84,000. On the return trip, he personally scalped a Pawnee. He lost $5,000 worth of beaver skins and $8,000 of the silver, all of which had been melted down in a fire on the steamer taking them from Independence to St. Louis.

He then took passage in a boat around the Cape to California, supplying part of the cargo. The ship spent thirty days in Honolulu en route and arrived at Yerba Buena (later San Francisco) on August 7, 1848. The Gold Rush was on and he fitted out twenty men for $8,000 in return for 75 percent of the gold found. Sixteen promptly decamped. He personally dug $432 worth of gold in four days but decided moneylending at 16 2/3 percent per month was more profitable! He turned down twenty-seven square miles of land around Oakland for $1500!

In 1849 he returned to Baltimore and brought a cargo back, via the Isthmus of Panama, and went into business in San Francisco, netting, before he lost his properties in the 1850 and 1851 fires, a reputed $500 a day. Apparently wiped out by the fires, he got a job in the Custom House, having previously been elected, as a Whig, to the Second California State Legislature in 1849.

In many other ways he was a "first citizen" and a worthy descendant of the pioneer Edward Blay. He was a courier for President Taylor to South America and President Buchanan to Mexico, one of the four organizers of a fire company, a member of the first Vigilance Committee which hung two murderers, and a director of the Society of California Pioneers. Though a lifelong Quaker (in speech at least), he is said to have fought three duels!

He married, on August 21, 1860, Mary Josephine Woodworth, daughter of the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." They moved East for some years and two of their four children were born in Maryland. He helped his brothers run contraband to the Confederacy during the war. He is believed to have been involved in the early stages of the Brooklyn Bridge and to have there lost much of his fortune. In any case, he returned to San Francisco and spent the rest of his life there. His widow lived to be eighty, dying on December 4, 1911.

FIFTH GENERATION

Children of James Sykes Wethered (79) and Mary Josephine Woodworth

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
312	Lewina Wethered	1861	George Henry Martinez 1893	3-24-1925
313	Carrie Wethered	8-9-1862	Selim E. Woodworth, U.S.N. 1887	

314	Mollie Wethered	8-3-1864	Emil Theodore Kruse 11-2-1893	
315	Woodworth Wethered	8-9-1866		11-18-1943 s.p.

SIXTH GENERATION

Children of Lewina Wethered (312) and George Henry Martinez

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
316	Lewin Wethered Martinez	1895	Helen Rust 4-12-1924	7-23-1966 s.p.
317	Joseph Wethered Martinez	7-11-1902		6-4-1903

Children of Carrie Wethered (313) and Selim E. Woodworth

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
318	Selim E. Woodworth, Jr.	1888	Maude Cleveland 1-18-1922	
319	Dorothy Ellicott Woodworth	8-27-1890	Andrew T. Cassell 8-8-1925	
320	Wethered Woodworth	11-8-1893	Etta Taliaferro 1925	10-28-1961

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of Dorothy Ellicott Woodworth (319) and Andrew T. Cassell

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
321	Andrew T. Cassell, Jr.	8-5-1926		
322	Sally Cassell	3-3-1928		

Children of Wethered Woodworth (320) and Etta Taliaferro

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
323	Wethered Woodworth, Jr.	8-24-1926	Marie Rushing 8-24-1957	
324	Joan T. Woodworth	8-13-1929	Cornelius R. Milstead 12-27-1966	

EIGHTH GENERATION

ADOPTED CHILD OF WETHERED WOODWORTH, JR. (323) AND MARIE RUSHING

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
325	John Christopher Woodworth	9-18-1960		

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MOLLIE WETHERED (314) AND EMIL THEODORE KRUSE

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
326	Elizabeth Wethered Kruse	10-19-1900	Dwight Kasson Tripp 7-23-1927	10-14-1965

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH WETHERED KRUSE (326) AND DWIGHT K. TRIPP

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
327	Dwight K. Tripp, Jr.	10-30-1928		
328	Joan K. Tripp	2-14-1930		11-16-1935
329	Elizabeth Wethered Tripp	6-28-1934	Garrison Edmund Murphy 12-11-55	

EIGHTH GENERATION

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH WETHERED TRIPP (329) AND GARRISON EDMUND MURPHY

329-A	Joan Kruse Murphy	9-23-57		
329-B	Garrison Edmund Murphy, Jr.	11-24-59		

[IX]

Anne Catherine Wethered Ludlow 1787-1823 and Her Descendants

Anne Catherine Wethered (Kitty), daughter of John and Mary Sykes Wethered, was born at New Castle, Delaware, May 8, 1787. She was her parents' sixth child. She married Robert C. Ludlow (b. 1787, d. 1826) and has many descendants.

This lady, from the few letters we have which she wrote, and from accounts of her in letters written by her friends near Wilmington—especially members of the Ridgely family of Delaware—was a great favorite socially. Her friends extended from Kent County, Maryland, through Delaware to Philadelphia. For bringing this cheerful person to life, we are indebted to Mrs. Mable Lloyd Ridgely, who wrote *The Ridgelys of Delaware and Their Circle.*

On December 24, 1804, from Prospect Hill, Anne C. Wethered wrote Ann Ridgely, Dover, Delaware, as follows:

Prospect Hill, December 24th, 1804

The receipt of my dear Ann's most welcome and affectionate letter afforded me more real pleasure than I can express; indeed I was much hurt at your long silence and could not in any way account for it. I ardently hope we may never again be so long without hearing from each other. I fully intended writing to you while we were in Maryland but was so constantly engaged as to render it impossible. We had a charming jaunt, and after staying nearly three weeks returned accompanied by brother Peregrine [who did not marry until July 30, 1827, so was fair game], and our amiable and entertaining friend Augusta Chambers. While they were here Wilmington was quite gay. There was a Party at Thomas Stockton's, one at Mrs. Travis', one at Mrs. Brook's and one here, which I think was pretty smart for this stupid place. Augusta was

much admired for her lively disposition and engaging manners. I wish she could have staid the Winter with us but that was impossible and she left us Thursday week accompanied by Mama, brother P., Harriet and Caroline. Mama and the girls have not got home but we are in daily expectation of seeing them.

I thank you my dear Ann for your kind and pressing invitation to Eden Hill. Most gladly would I accept it was it in my power for indeed I almost long to be with you all. Be assured if an opportunity offers this Winter I will with the greatest pleasure embrace it. I am delighted to hear you intend up in May but I must insist on your making your home here. You must be sensible my dear girl. It has not been for want of inclination that I have not been to see you more frequently than I have.

It is impossible to say how much I rejoice to hear your sister Willy has so far recovered. Give my most sincere love to her and tell her I am almost crazy to see her.

This morning Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey came to Captain Sword's where they will I suppose spend the winter. The girls, Ann and Louisa, have been there sometime. How sincerely I sympathize with them all. John was an only son and almost idolized by this family. He was a genteel handsome young man and one that I had a great friendship for. I dread seeing Mrs. Dorsey for she must, I think, be in the deepest affliction. Fortunately John had his miniature taken a few months since which his Mother has received. No doubt she esteems it as her greatest treasure. On Wednesday Captain Sword and Ann Dorsey dined here. They both appeared to be very wretched; but enough of this melancholy subject.

George Sykes (who will be the bearer of this) arrived here on Saturday last. By him we heard that Sally was well. She was too much engaged to write. I intend giving her a severe reprimand in my next for her long silence.

Last week Matilda and myself called on Mrs. Broom and set an hour she is really a charming woman and one that I think I shall admire much. Hetty B. is dashing away charmingly in Washington she writes her father that it never was so gay as at present. I suppose we shall scarcely ever again see her Miss Broom.

We have lately had a visit from Gid Pearce and Kitty who staid several days there are great preparations making for Gid's wedding which is to take place next month I suppose you have heard who he is to marry but don't mention what I have told you, for tho' it is generally known they think it is a secret. We have no news in Town. It is at present as dull as it ever was. Mrs. Strawbridge is down. I am anxious to see her but fear it will not be in my power as the Horses are from home and the walking is so extremely bad.

I have lately had very pleasant dreams on wedding cake too if I

could see you I would tell you them but it would take me an age to write them. The family have all retired I must therefore conclude much sooner than I wished present me in the most affectionate manner to your Mama and sisters and believe me yours sincerely and unalterably,

ANN C. WETHERED

Excuse all mistakes I have not
time to read it over.
To Miss Ann Ridgely
Dover, Delaware

In her letters in *The Ridgelys of Delaware and Their Circle*, Ann Ridgely, to whom the above letter was written, mentions visits to "Mrs. Wethered" and tea parties to which she was accompanied by the sisters of Anne Wethered, Sally and Matilda. She refers to Anne C. Wethered as "Kitty." In a letter to her mother dated August 12, 1803 from Prospect Hill, where she was visiting Anne C. Wethered, she says:

I expected to write a very long letter but I have a very bad pain in my eyes, and am just going to iron my silk stockings. Mrs. S. Wethered is expected here tomorrow, Kitty and Harriet [Wethered] are going in the carriage to meet her at Georgetown, where she is waiting for them.

No doubt the Mrs. S. Wethered referred to is Eliza Yeates Wethered, wife of Samuel Wethered and sister-in-law of Anne C. Wethered. Georgetown is about halfway between Prospect Hill in Delaware and Drayton in Kent County, Maryland. In this vicinity Samuel Wethered's parents had a home.

Certainly a girl with the solemn name Catherine must have had a good deal of "zip" to be called "Kitty"! In a later letter to her mother, dated August 21, 1803, Ann Ridgely says:

I spent a week, most agreeably at Bayard's, I am perfectly fascinated with the whole family, tho' I always adored Bayard, I never knew (comparatively speaking) anything of him, till now. He is ten thousand times more charming in his family than anywhere else. Monday Mr. and Mrs. B., May, Miss Ward, Miss Hun and I drank tea with Hetty Broom, Tuesday, the same company added to Mrs. Strawbridge, the two Miss Evans, Miss Stockton, Miss Banning, Mr. White and Mr. T.

Strawbridge, spent the Evening by invitation, at Mr. Wethered's, then I was not at all pleased with Mrs. S. W. but I dined with them alone, on Friday, and thought her very clever and agreeable. Wednesday we were all invited to Hun's but that day I was too sick to set up at all and only Mary, from Mr. Bayard's, went.

Adieu my dear Mother
Love to all.

Yours most truly Affectionate
AR

Sunday Afternoon.
Addressed to Mrs. Ridgely
Eden Hill, Near Dover, Delaware

It is clear from the above that Mrs. Samuel Wethered (Mother of "Santa Fe" Sam) could on different days be charming or the contrary, a frequent symptom in the early stages of matrimony. She had recently married her husband, an event which was followed by a reception in the drawing room at Knox House, Turners Creek. The reason her reception was held there was because this house belonged to her cousin, Eliza Lathim Medford, its brick portion had just been built, and it was near her own home only a few yards away on Turners Creek Wharf.

FOURTH GENERATION

Children of Anne Catherine Wethered (11) and Robert C. Ludlow, Jr.

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
330	William Bainbridge Ludlow	5-16-1813		11-29-1839
331	Augustus Conklin Ludlow	10-21-1814	Augusta Isabella Crook 7-2-1839	8-17-1849
332	Mary Wethered Ludlow	1-11-1817	James Carroll 10-5-1837 (See *Old Kent,* pages 154 & 320)	8-31-1888
333	Robert Ludlow	1821		1843 s.p.

FIFTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF AUGUSTUS CONKLIN LUDLOW (331) AND AUGUSTA ISABELLA CROOK

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
334	William Bainbridge Ludlow	1840		1841
335	Mary Clare Ludlow	1841	Samuel G. B. Cook 6-27-1867 Emmanuel Church	1925
336	Sally Wethered Ludlow	7-7-1843	Tatlow Jackson born 1822 died 1888	1936
337	Charlotte Sellman Ludlow	1846	J. Seth Hopkins	1925
338	Anne Catherine Wethered Ludlow	1848	Alonzo Lilly	1889
339	Rose Towne Ludlow	1848	1st – Joseph Gross 2nd – Alonzo Lilly 3rd – Daly	1939 s.p.

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MARY CLARE LUDLOW (335) AND SAMUEL G. B. COOK

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
340	Grafflin Cook	11-1-1869	1st – Grace E. Miller born 10-20-1869 died 2-1898 2nd – Charlotte Marie Mallory 8-30-1904	8-9-1930
341	Augusta Isabella Cook	12-31-1873	Dr. Jeffries Buck 12-5-1906	5-2-1953

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF GRAFFLIN COOK (340) AND CHARLOTTE MARIE MALLORY

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
342	Grafflin Cook, Jr.	10-2-1907	Brooke Sanner 2-9-1938 born 11-22-1915	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF GRAFFLIN COOK, JR. (342) AND BROOKE SANNER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
343	Grafflin Cook, III	12-26-1938	Carolyn Schmeiser 8-19-1961 born 3-30-1942	
344	Mallory Brooke Cook	12-8-1947		

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF GRAFFLIN COOK, III (343) AND CAROLYN SCHMEISER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
345	Margaret Brooke Cook	12-24-1962		

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF SALLY WETHERED LUDLOW (336) AND TATLOW JACKSON

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
346	Tatlow Jackson, Jr.	12-25-1868	Laura Estelle Wharton (of Philadelphia)	5-25-1925
347	Augusta Jackson	12-31-1876		1-21-1955

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF TATLOW JACKSON, JR. (346) AND LAURA ESTELLE WHARTON

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
348	Valentine Jackson	2-14-1896	Ruth O'Neill 10-8-1927 born 6-6-1906 died 1-24-1948	
349	Wharton Jackson	8-23-1909	Lois D. Dyal 7-6-1935	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILD OF VALENTINE JACKSON (348) AND RUTH O'NEILL

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
350	Audrey Ann Jackson	1928	George Chester 4-1-1950 born 2-13-1924	

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF AUDREY ANN JACKSON (350) AND GEORGE CHESTER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
351	Holly Lynn Chester	1-28-1951		
352	Audrey Ann Chester			
353	Nancy Mae Chester	1-16-1954		
354	George Chester, Jr.	11-24-1959		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF WHARTON JACKSON (349) AND LOIS D. DYAL

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
355	Wharton Jackson, Jr.	9-25-1940	Gayle Copeland 12-28-1963	
356	Edmund Tatlow Jackson	8-6-1942		
357	Ronald Jackson	6-6-1945		

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF CHARLOTTE SELLMAN LUDLOW (337) AND J. SETH HOPKINS

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
358	Ludlow Hopkins			
359	Augusta Ludlow Hopkins	12-24-1870	R. W. Baldwin 10-9-1901 born 12-13-1869 died 1-2-1937	10-17-1940
360	Hester Hopkins	1879	Stockett Matthews Whiteley	
361	Charlotte Hopkins			
362	Sarah Hopkins		Dr. John M. Cruice	

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF AUGUSTA LUDLOW HOPKINS (359) AND R. W. BALDWIN

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
363	Rignal Woodward Baldwin	9-12-1902	Ann Williams 4-18-1933	
364	Ludlow Hopkins Baldwin	12-25-1905	Anne Gordon Boyce 6-19-1946	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF RIGNAL WOODWARD BALDWIN (363) AND ANN WILLIAMS

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
365	Ann Williams Baldwin	1-30-1937	Harry L. Smith 12-10-1960	
366	Rignal Woodward Baldwin, Jr.	6-3-1946		

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ANN WILLIAMS BALDWIN (365) AND HARRY LEONARD SMITH

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
367	Ann Elizabeth Smith	7-10-1962		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF HESTER HOPKINS (360) AND STOCKETT M. WHITELEY

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
368	Mary Matthews Whiteley	11-30-1904	1st – Richard H. Cromwell 10-25-1926 2nd – Albert U. Walter 2-4-1944	
369	Charlotte Ludlow Whiteley	4-21-1907	Norval H. King, Jr. 4-8-1938	
370	Stockett M. Whiteley, Jr.	1910		1916

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MARY MATTHEWS WHITELEY (368) AND RICHARD H. CROMWELL

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
371	Richard Hillen Cromwell, Jr.	4-20-1928	Anne Hopkins Cole 6-16-1951	

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF RICHARD HILLEN CROMWELL, JR. (371), AND ANNE HOPKINS COLE

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
372	Richard Hillen Cromwell, III	1-29-1955		
373	Anne Cole Cromwell	2-17-1957		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF CHARLOTTE LUDLOW WHITELEY (369) AND NORVAL H. KING, JR.

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
374	Norval H. King, III	6-24-1943		
375	Charlotte Ludlow King	11-7-1945		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF SARAH HOPKINS (362) AND JOHN M. CRUICE

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
376	Robert Cruice	1919		
377	James Seth Hopkins Cruice	10-12-1921	Barbara Stine 1948	
378	John M. Cruice, Jr.	3-23-1923	Matilda Fielding 1952	

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of James Seth Hopkins Cruice (377) and Barbara Stine

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
379	Charles Stine Cruice	3-1950		
380	Seth Hopkins Cruice	9-23-1953		
381	Cynthia Ludlow Cruice	2-17-1959		

Children of John M. Cruice, Jr. (378) and Matilda Fielding

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
382	Katherine Wethered Cruice			
383	Sarah Seth Cruice			
384	Sidney Cruice			

SIXTH GENERATION

Children of Anne Catherine Wethered Ludlow (338) and Alonzo Lilly

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
385	Alonzo Lilly, Jr.		Elsie Trask	
386	William D. Lilly	2-1-1876	Margaret Putnam 9-4-1906 born 7-2-1876 died 5-15-1931	12-1-1943
387	Channing F. Lilly, Sr.	8-28-1878	Gertrude Bosee 11-17-1904 born 4-12-1882	
388	Ludlow Lilly			
389	Wethered Lilly			

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM DIXON LILLY (386) AND MARGARET ROSS PUTNAM

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
390	Katherine Wethered Lilly		Robert S. Riley 10-17-1931 born 4-2-1906	
391	Helen Putnam Lilly (Santa Fe, N. Mex.)	1911		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF KATHERINE WETHERED LILLY (390) AND ROBERT S. RILEY

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
392	Robert Sanford Riley, III	8-12-1933	Joan Hathaway 9-16-1958	
393	Margaret Putnam Riley	4-25-1936	John C. Parker 6-18-1959	
394	William Dixon Riley	9-1-1938	Sandra Hopper Lazo 6-20-1960	
395	David Prince Riley	10-6-1943		

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ROBERT SANFORD RILEY, III (392) AND JOAN HATHAWAY

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
396	Taylor Riley	10-19-1956		
397	Renne Thatcher Riley	3-31-1960		

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM DIXON RILEY (394) AND SANDRA HOPPER LAZO

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
398	Peter Dixon Riley	6-13-1961		

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF CHANNING F. LILLY, SR. (387) AND GERTRUDE BOSEE

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
399	Channing F. Lilly, Jr.	9-10-1906	Virginia Marie Smith 6-22-1939	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF CHANNING F. LILLY, JR. (399) AND VIRGINIA M. SMITH

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
400	Barton Ludlow Lilly	4-27-1940	Barbara Stewart George 8-17-1963	
401	George Channing Lilly	8-8-1948		

FIFTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MARY WETHERED LUDLOW (332) AND JAMES CARROLL

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
402	Achsah Ridgely Carroll	7-22-1838	Jacob Alexander Preston 10-1860	1904
403	Sally Wethered Carroll			
404	James Carroll			
405	Mary Ludlow Carroll			
406	Sophia Gough Carroll		John O. Turnbull	s.p.
407	Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll			
408	Catherine Ludlow Carroll		John Cross Willett	

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF ACHSAH RIDGELY CARROLL (402) AND JACOB ALEXANDER PRESTON

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
409	Caroline Preston	1864	Reginald William Petre 1890	1936
410	Alexander Preston	1-7-1867	Hannah Gaither Norris	5-14-1939

411	Robert Ludlow Preston			1904 s.p.
412	Achsah Ridgely Preston			1919 s.p.

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of Caroline Preston (409) and Reginald William Petre

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
413	Constance Petre	1890		
414	Alexander Preston Petre	10-31-1894	Stuart Olivier 4-22-1935 born 10-2-1902	
415	Achsah R. Petre	1897	William Carrington Stettinius 1921	

EIGHTH GENERATION

Child of Alexander Preston Petre (414) and Stuart Olivier

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
416	Preston Olivier Petre	12-8-1941		

Children of Achsah R. Petre (415) and William Carrington Stettinius

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
417	Achsah C. Stettinius		Hugh J. O'Donovan	
418	Carol Stettinius		Whitney	
419	Edward R. Stettinius		Elizabeth C. Merryman	

SIXTH GENERATION

Children of Catherine Ludlow Carroll (408) and John Cross Willett

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
420	Mary Wethered Ludlow Carroll Willett			s.p.

X

Clemantina Matilda Wethered Jaffrey 1790-1868 and Her Descendants

Clemantina Matilda Wethered (b. January 3, 1790, d. May 8, 1868) married George Jaffrey of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She was buried in the Lewin Wethered lot in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

This lady, the fourth daughter of John and Mary Sykes Wethered, was born at Wethered Court, New Castle, Delaware. Her husband was the son of Dr. John Jeffreys (b. February 5, 1749, d. September 16, 1817), the first aviator or balloonist. (See *Dictionary of American Biography,* Vol. 10, p. 38.) She had two daughters, Matilda, who died in 1850, and Mary, who married Captain H. Field, U. S. Army. Neither daughter left descendants.

Her parents often visited her in Portsmouth to escape the tropical summer climate of Maryland.

We have entertaining letters from her. One, dated August 15, 1842, is addressed to her nephew, Congressman John Wethered, [at] "Franklin Hall [Franklintown] near Baltimore." It begins in the formal 1840 style:

> Here then, at last, I find myself seated with my writing apparatus before me to converse with you my dear Nephew—but what can an old lady [she was fifty-two!] like me have to say, that can *amuse* or interest one, in the morning as it were, of life, bouyant, light and happy as you are [John was thirty-three!]

Her daughter Mary, at the time this letter was written, was

visiting John's family at Franklin Hall, evidently making hay in the direction of capturing Captain Field. This visit had kept Mary away from Portsmouth for three months (a short visit in 1840) and her mother was feeling lonely. The really touching part of the letter is her lament:

. . . for as I am separated from almost all that my heart holds dear, I feel, when I am writing, as if I am in the midst of you;—for tho my form—bodily might be ever absent, my spirit is with you—nothing can separate that, while the pulses of life continue to beat.

She speaks of her husband, George, son of Dr. John Jeffreys (of whom more anon) as:

Educated and accustomed to the easy and elegant indulgences of life, by misguided parents, who never taught him the necessity of knowing, or considering any pursuit necessary, but that which belonged to a gentleman of literary pursuits; he feels *now* also! when too late! how wrong the whole has been..

The following was taken from a publication, *Portsmouth History and Picturesque,* printed in Portsmouth in 1902 by C. S. Gurney.

The Jaffrey House

This house, situated on Linden Street, facing Daniel Street, was built in the vicinity of 1730 by George Jaffrey, 2nd, who was born in the Jaffrey House at New Castle. At the time this house was built, he was Treasurer of the Province of New Hampshire, as well as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His son, of the same name, occupied the homestead until his death in 1802. He was one of the purchasers of the Mason Grant, held the position of Treasurer of the Province, and was strongly opposed to the change of government, and remained a Tory until his death. Being without children, it was Mr. Jaffrey's intention to leave his extensive property to Colonel Joshua Wentworth. In some way his friend offended him and he left it to his grandnephew and namesake, George Jaffrey Jeffries, of Boston, at that time only thirteen years old: the principal stipulation being that he should drop the name Jeffries, move to Portsmouth, and never follow any profession but that of a Gentleman. He complied with the conditions and lived until 1856. The house,

although somewhat dilapidated in appearance, still bears marks of its former architectural beauty.

Letter writing was Clemantina M. Wethered's outlet—her escape—and she quotes Pope:

> *Heaven first taught letters for some wretches' aid*
> *Some banish'd lover or some captive maid.*

A letter dated August 16 and 21, 1848, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from her daughter, Mary H. Jaffrey, to Elizabeth Wethered, in care of Lewin Wethered in Baltimore, contains a postscript from C. M. Jaffrey and another postscript from Mary Lewin Wethered, an older sister of Elizabeth Wethered (b. 1822), and is of unusual interest. This letter relates to the engagement of Elizabeth Wethered to D. Moreau Barringer. The writer flutters through three pages of maidenly excitement before she mentions the gentleman's name. Plainly the girl has gotten herself engaged. But to whom? This is kept a mystery. Here is, in effect, what happened.

The letter states:

> . . . in a P.S. from Uncle Peregrine (at Turners Creek), he (presumably had been officially told of it) did not even give the name of the gentleman. Mamma then wrote twice to know if the reports were true. At length Aunt Sally [b. 1785, d. 1854] answered her queries and some time after Cousin Mary Lewin corroborated them. Mamma immediately addressed you my dear Lizzie.

Uncle Peregrine plainly did not realize the supreme importance of this engagement.

It developed in this state of bedlam that Cousin Lou had failed to mail the letter announcing the glad tidings and it had "been several weeks ensconced in her desk." In this crisis Mamma went to the seashore, contracted a cold and ulcerated sore throat—all apparently the outcome of her "extreme anxiety and apprehension."

Engagements created excitements in those days, and this one was enhanced by weeks of uncertainty due to Uncle Peregrine's stupidity (probably in a hot spell, with no rain for the corn) in keeping the gentleman's name to himself and Cousin Lou's "ensconcing" the letter for weeks in her desk. The letter is festooned with postscripts in various handwritings. The last, from big sister, Mary Lewin, holds hope that all was not "extreme anxiety (sic)." She says:

> Cousin Lew says I must not dare to come back unengaged. We are now quite in the mood for tydings and look for him next. Give our dearest love to him as also to Mr. Barringer. For yourself dear Lizzie take a kiss for good night from your fond sister.
>
> MARY LEWIN

Clemantina M. Wethered's father-in-law, Dr. John Jeffreys, was a famous physician in Boston, before the Revolution, but attained far greater fame as a balloonist after leaving America because of his Tory sympathies. A full account of "How I Flew the Channel," in which he describes the first flight across the English Channel, 1787, is reproduced in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of May 26, 1951, page 673. He flew out of Paris, 1793, on a mission to the Austrian Army for Marie Antoinette, who presented him with a gold compass.

On page 311 of her book *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In* Esther Forbes writes:

> A few—a very few—of these people would return. Doctor John Jeffreys would go on with his medical studies in London and with Blanchard fly in the first balloon ever to cross the English Channel (in a leopard-skin cap and wristlets—a pixie smile upon his face, if the old picture does not belie him). So bold a man naturally came back when he pleased. He lived long enough to overlap Oliver Wendell Holmes.

And on page 461:

> Doctor John Jeffreys had (having recognized Joseph Warren's body on Bunker Hill) left with the British. He had established a brilliant,

titled practice in London, been the first scientific observer to go up in a ballon—and in the first contrivance to fly the English Channel. But when peace came and passion died down, he had returned to Boston. He lived long enough to ably administer the professional *coup de grâce* to an aged relation of mine . . . it was he who helped deprovincialize the medical science in Boston.

FOURTH GENERATION

Children of Clemantina Matilda Wethered (12) and George Jaffrey

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
421	Matilda Jaffrey			1850 s.p.
422	Mary H. Jaffrey		Capt. H. Field, U.S. Army	s.p.

XI

Harriett Cordelia Wethered Shubrick 1793-1881 and Her Descendants

Harriett Cordelia Wethered was a daughter of John Wethered and Mary Sykes. She was born May 25, 1793, at New Castle, Delaware. Her marriage to Admiral William Branford Shubrick took place on September 21, 1815 at Jamaica Plain, Mass., and continued happily for over fifty years.

Volume 17 of the *Dictionary of American Biography,* at page 136, gives the highlights of the life of Admiral William Branford Shubrick. He was born October 31, 1790, at Belvidere, his father's plantation, Bulls Island, South Carolina. Before entering the Navy as a midshipman in 1806, he studied a year at Harvard. He was a shipmate with James Fenimore Cooper, who dedicated two of his books, *The Pilot* and *The Red Rover,* to him. His many services in the Navy included a "hazardous night entry" in Mazatlán (Mexico) harbor, November 10, 1847. Later he negotiated a fisheries treaty (1853) in Halifax, and in 1858 commercial and other difficulties in Paraguay. Samuel Francis Du Pont (a distinguished naval officer) said of him: "He represented us abroad with men of high rank better than any officer we ever had."

A far better account of him is contained in an article by Fenimore Cooper's daughter, Susan F. Cooper, in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* LIII (August, 1876), page 400. This article contains his picture which, "better than a thousand words," reveals what a man he was.

The daughter of the Shubricks, Mary, married Dr. George

William Branford Shubrick, 1790-1874

Admiral Shubrick married Harriet, youngest daughter of John Wethered. He served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Portrait by Gilbert Stuart in the early 1820's when Shubrick was a Commander.

Clymer, grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, on May 8, 1845 (see page 18, Sec. [29] of the *Genealogy of the Clymer Family*). Dr. Clymer, who later became Medical Director of the United States Navy, and Mary had five children. Only one of these children had descendants, namely, William Branford Shubrick Clymer, who in 1882 married Katherine M. Livingston (page 26 of Clymer Genealogy). The only child of this marriage was George Clymer, who was born April 13, 1883, and married Susan Welles Sturgis on April 4, 1905 (page 33, Clymer Genealogy, Sec. [113]). This gentleman was a doctor in Boston, and he and his wife had three children.

A daughter of George Clymer and Mary Shubrick, Mary Willing Clymer, married Thomas Francis Bayard on November 7, 1889 (see Clymer Genealogy, page 26, Sec. [64]) but had no children. Bayard was Secretary of State for President Cleveland after March 6, 1885, and later, in 1893, Ambassador to Great Britain. The Clymer Genealogy by Emily Clymer states, page 26, that Mrs. Bayard: "was considered one of Washington's noted women. She died at the old Shubrick home, 1617 H Street, Northwest. This fine old house was built by her grandfather, Admiral Shubrick, about 1845."

FOURTH GENERATION

Children of Harriett Cordelia Wethered (13) and William Branford Shubrick

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
423	Mary Shubrick	5-17-1819	Dr. George Clymer, U.S.N. 5-8-1845	5-19-1902
424	Alicia Caroline Shubrick	9-25-1823		9-26-1824
425	Harriett Cordelia Shubrick	7-23-1827		12-29-1831

FIFTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF MARY SHUBRICK (423) AND GEORGE CLYMER

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
426	William Branford Shubrick Clymer	10-29-1846		10-29-1846
427	Mary Willing Clymer	5-20-1848	Thomas Francis Bayard 11-7-1889	1-8-1933 s.p.
428	Harriett Wethered Clymer	7-13-1852		11-10-1857
429	William Branford Shubrick Clymer	3-19-1855	Katherine McCall Livingston 6-1-1882	5-9-1903
430	George Clymer	7-28-1858		6-11-1860

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILD OF WILLIAM BRANFORD SHUBRICK CLYMER (429) AND KATHERINE MCCALL LIVINGSTON

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
431	George Clymer	4-13-1883	Susan Welles Sturgis 4-4-1905	8-4-1953

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF GEORGE CLYMER (431) AND SUSAN WELLES STURGIS

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
432	Hon. William Branford Shubrick Clymer	1-20-1906	Anita Blackwell 6-8-1929	
433	Susan Welles Clymer	1-8-1910	Grosvenor Bemis 1-26-1929	
434	Russell Sturgis Clymer	8-24-1914	Eileen Messer Williams 2-11-1939	

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM BRANFORD SHUBRICK CLYMER (432) AND ANITA BLACKWELL

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
435	George Clymer	5-17-1930	Janet Elizabeth Kimball 5-25-1963	
436	Mary Willing Clymer	4-24-1932	John Moss Guilbert 6-19-1954	
437	Lynn Clymer	8-24-1935	Andrew Ross Elder 5-26-1956	

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF GEORGE CLYMER (435) AND JANET ELIZABETH KIMBALL

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
438	Elizabeth Meredith Clymer	3-3-1964		
439	William Branford Shubrick Clymer	7-11-1965		

CHILDREN (ADOPTED) OF MARY WILLING CLYMER (436) AND JOHN MOSS GUILBERT

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
440	Anne Branford Guilbert	10-30-1958		
441	David Moss Guilbert	1-11-1960		
442	Linda Kittredge Guilbert	5-27-1962		
443	Paul Clymer Guilbert	12-28-1964		

CHILDREN OF LYNN CLYMER (437) AND ANDREW ROSS ELDER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
444	Bruce Andrew Elder	11-18-1957		
445	Elizabeth Lynn Elder	10-6-1959		
446	Sarah Dustin Elder	9-13-1961		
447	Mary Shubrick Elder	1-5-1965		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF SUSAN WELLES CLYMER (433) AND GROSVENOR BEMIS

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
448	Ben Grosvenor Bemis	10-28-1931	Carolyn Hanvey Lindauer 7-17-1954	
449	Susan Welles Bemis	3-12-1933	1 – Sture Douglas Nelson 11-4-1955 2 – Edward K. Williams 10-30-1965	

NINTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF BEN GROSVENOR BEMIS (448) AND CAROLYN HANVEY LINDAUER

No.	Member of Family	Born	Married	Died
450	Judith Carol Bemis	8-6-1955		
451	Elizabeth Hanvey Bemis	10-26-1960		
452	James Grosvenor Bemis	1-14-1961		

CHILDREN OF SUSAN WELLES BEMIS (449) AND STURE DOUGLAS NELSON

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
453	Susan Welles Nelson	10-23-1956		
454	Sture Grosvenor Nelson	7-6-1958		

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF RUSSELL STURGIS CLYMER (434) AND EILEEN MESSER WILLIAMS

No.	*Member of Family*	*Born*	*Married*	*Died*
455	John Howard Clymer	11-19-1939	Diana Payne Walker 8-22-1964	
456	Judith Welles Clymer	9-4-1943		
457	Nathaniel Russell Sturgis Clymer	1-9-1947		

PART THREE

Sources and Appendixes

APPENDIX A

Boston Wethereds

In his "Family Record," printed on page 9 of this book, John Wethered wrote of the emigration to Boston of his grandmother, Dolly Lewin Wethered, and her children in the early 1700's. At the time of the writing and compiling of the present genealogy, the only sources available to the authors concerning these "Boston uncles and aunts" were John Wethered's "Family Record" and a few lines in James Sykes Wethered's *Genealogy* of 1898. Since then, however, owing to some findings by our publisher, William L. Bauhan, further information has come to light confirming the presence of John Wethered's relatives in Boston until the Revolutionary War. The notes set out below were found in volumes of vital statistics issued by the Boston Record Commissioners and in the *New England Historical Genealogical Register.* The names correspond to those of Richard Wethered's brothers and sisters in the "Family Record": Samuel (owner of the "Bunch of Grapes"); his brothers, John and Henry; and sisters, Mary and Sarah Wethered Harding. The following data, Mr. Bauhan points out, does not offer a complete record, but will give some idea of their activities in colonial Boston:

1731, JULY 28. Samuel Wethered and Sarah Thornton file their intention to marry. *Boston Marriage Records, 1700-1809.* According to the "Family Record," they had four sons and three daughters, but these children, except for Catherine (see page 171) do not appear in the Boston records.

1733, SEPT. 18. Date of the will of one Thomas Palmer:

"I, Thomas Palmer, of the parish of St. James. Island of Barbados, Gentleman, being bound on a voyage to Barbados . . whereas my brothers and sisters are already well provided for in and by my Father's will, and I am engaged to marry Mrs. *Mary Wetheread* of Boston, spinster, daughter of Mrs. Dorothy [Dolly?] Wethered, widow . . . " Extract from *N. E. Gen. Register,* Vol. 43, p. 89. Thomas Palmer's will was proved October 27, 1740, but there is no evidence that he ever returned to claim his intended bride.

1734. Boston Selectmen approve Samuel Wethered's license as an innholder—in this and subsequent years. According to an editor's note, Samuel became proprietor of the "Bunch of Grapes" in 1731. *Boston Selectmen's Reports, 1716-36,* p. 257.

1737, October 25. John Wethered and Mary Whipple file their intention to marry. *Boston Marriages, 1700-1809.* (John was the second brother of Richard, and according to the "Family Record" he "died in Madrid and left no children.")

1741. Samuel Wethered petitions to move his inn to "the North Side of the Town House." *Selectmen's Reports, 1736-42.* p. 370.

1741. Mr. Henry Wethered appointed Constable of Ward Five, Boston. *Selectmen's Reports, 1736-42.* p. 326. (Another of Richard's brothers, who "was lost at sea and his children died young." Henry Wethered—and his sisters Sarah and Mary—were named in Richard's will of 1744, page 16 of this book.)

1743, August 1. Mary Wethered and John Woodhouse file their intention to marry. *Boston Marriages,* 1700-1809. (But the entry is marked "forbid" indicating that someone objected and the marriage did not take place. No doubt the same Mary

Wethered who waited in vain for Thomas Palmer [see above], and who is described in Dr. Hamilton's *Itinerarium* quoted in Chapter II of this volume.)

1743, October 17. Notice in the *Boston Post Boy*, a newspaper of the time: "The ancient, loyal and hospitable Society of Callicoes met on the evening of October 13, 1743 at the Bunch of Grapes, the house of Mr. Samuel Wethered in King Street." From the *New England Register*, Vol. 13, p. 60.

1750. The journal of Captain Francis Goelet, a merchant of New York, who visited Boston in the fall of 1750, contains numerous references to the "merry company" to be found nearly every evening at "Mr. Weatherhead's inn." On October 3, he records: "Went to *Mr. Weatherhead's* at the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Kings Street, just below the Towne House, being noted for the Best Punch House in Boston and resorted to by most the Gentn., Merchts., and Master Vessels and where I spent the Evening with Several Gentn of my Acquaintance." Quoted in the *New England Gen. Register*, Vol. 24, pp. 50-63.

1757. British army officers "quartered at Weatherhead's." *Selectmen's Reports, 1754-63*, p. 69-70. (Undoubtedly due to an influx of additional soldiers for the French and Indian War, 1756-63.)

1761, April 9. Catherine Wethered and Thomas Dixon were married at King's Chapel, Boston. *Marriage Records, 1700-1809*. (Catherine was a daughter of Samuel Wethered, owner of the "Bunch of Grapes." Thomas Dixon is mentioned in James Sykes Wethered's *Genealogy* as a Captain in the Royal Army.)

1774. October 29. John Wethered's son, Peregrine (No. 6) was born at his aunt Sarah Wethered Harding's house in Boston. See "Family Record" in Chapter II.

After this the Wethered name disappears from the Boston scene—or so we must assume, lacking any evidence to the contrary in the vital records of the city. It would appear, too, from John Wethered's "Family Record" that none of his uncles and aunts left surviving children, except Samuel who had four sons and three daughters. These children are noticed briefly by James Sykes Wethered in his *Genealogy* of 1898. Nearly all of them were connected with the Royal Army or Navy, and this, taken with lack of mention of this branch of the family in the Boston records after the Revolution, would indicate that they—unlike their cousin John Wethered—were Tory in their sympathies and sought refuge outside the United States.

As taken from James Sykes Wethered's data, the descendants of Samuel Wethered of Boston and Sarah Thornton, who were married July 1731, were as follows:

Second Generation

1. William Wethered. Colonel, R.A., who served with General Braddock in his defeat at Fort Duquesne in 1755. He married in Dublin, Ireland, a Miss Cochrane, and had three sons and two daughters (see below—third generation).
2. Samuel Wethered. Colonel, R. A., of Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia, Canada.
3. John Wethered. Died in Antigua.
4. Thomas Wethered. Died at Demerara.
5. Sarah Wethered. She married ——— Lewis, Commissary, R.A. at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia.
6. Catherine Wethered. Married Capt. Thomas Dixon, R.A. April 9, 1761 (as seen in the preceding extracts from Boston records.)

7. Dolly Wethered. Married Sir Arthur Loftus, R. A. of Newport, Isle of Wight, England.

Third Generation

The only children of the third generation of this branch recorded in James Sykes Wethered's *Genealogy,* were those of the eldest son, Colonel William Wethered (No.1) and his wife ——— Cochrane:

1a. Samuel Wethered. Lieutenant, Royal Navy. Lost aboard H.M.S. Rockingham.

1b. William Wethered. Lieutenant, Royal Navy. Lost with his brother, Samuel, aboard the H.M.S. Rockingham.

1c. Thomas Wethered. Commissary General, R.A. for the British West Indies. He married a Miss Kirwin of Antigua and had two children (see below—fourth generation).

1d. Sally Wethered. Married Captain Quintin of the Royal Navy.

1e. Dolly Wethered.

Fourth Generation

The only children of this branch given by James Sykes Wethered in the fourth generation were the son and daughter of General Thomas Wethered (1c.) and his wife ——— Kirwin.

1c(1). Thomas Wethered. He was a surgeon in the Royal Army.

1c(2). Arabella Wethered. She married Dr. Bernard Duffy, and had one daughter:

Fifth Generation

1c(2a). Arabella Duffy.

A further note on the Wethereds, which tends to substanti-

ate the foregoing, is to be found in the *New England Genealogical Register* (Vol. 34, page 106) in an article on the family of General Benedict Arnold, as follows:

1804. DECEMBER 30. Margaret, daughter of Samuel Weatherhead of Augusta, Canada married Richard Arnold (1769-1847), second son of Benedict Arnold and his first wife, Margaret Mansfield. Young Arnold was taken to Canada following his father's treason, and lived with his family in New Brunswick among a large colony of Tory exiles. Richard Arnold and Margaret Wethered had nine children.

APPENDIX B

Owen Peel Wethered 1857-1908

The bridge between modern English and American Wethereds was Owen Peel Wethered of Marlow, Bucks County, England (b. May 1, 1857, d. April 13, 1908). This gentleman arrived in Baltimore about 1875 on a business trip. George Yeates Wethered (b. June 28, 1806, d. August 16, 1892), son of Samuel Wethered, happened to see his name on the passenger list of the ship on which he had crossed the ocean. George called on Owen and later invited him to meet his family, who then resided on Park Avenue in Baltimore. A warm friendship developed between the English visitor and his American relatives, which has persisted to the present time between the English and American Wethereds.

Owen Peel Wethered was tall, wore a beard and mustache, had blue eyes, and a gentleness of manner that came from a warm heart, a kindness which keeps him alive in memory fifty years later. Many American Wethereds have been his close friends and guests at Remnantz. The affection felt causes Owen Peel Wethered and his son, Francis O. Wethered, to be a bridge between the families here and those in England.

The son of Major Francis O. Wethered and Adeline Harris Wethered, Commander Owen F. M. Wethered, R.N., visited the family in Maryland (1939-1941) while second in command of H.M.S. Newcastle, and later his son, Anthony Wethered, who assists in editing the *Readers Digest*, and his charming wife, Diana, have kept up the tradition.

APPENDIX C

Elizabeth Wethered Craddock About 1656-1704

Elizabeth Wethered Craddock was an outstanding person. Her monument dominates the entire south transept of Berkhamstead St. Peter's Church at Great Berkhamstead, twenty-five miles north of London. In *Berkhamstead, St. Peter,* a guidebook prepared by Robert S. Brown, Rector, is a fascinating plan of the church and this description of the south transept, A.D. 1220:

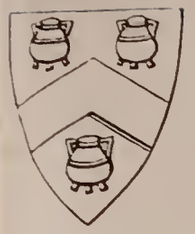
> The south transept with a fine column of clustered shafts and moulded arches of the 14th century, contains the large Elizabeth Craddock wall monument, interesting for its inscription recording her gift to the parish.

In 1907 I visited Elizabeth's tomb, having been told I must do so by James Sykes Wethered, who thought it so important he put a large picture of it at page 38 of *The Wethered Genealogy* he published in 1898. To him it was a great family shrine. (What a debt we owe James Sykes Wethered, for in the small compass of his book are preserved so many golden nuggets about the Wethered tribe!)

Ever since 1907 I have tried to guide the feet of American relatives there. This has been disappointing, for few have heeded. My mother and her brother, John L. Wethered, enriched their later years by a pilgrimage to the tomb in 1930. In 1945 the late Lieutenant Colonel Lewin Wethered, a man of humane tendencies, visited it and never forgot its inspiration. In 1948 my wife and Commander Owen Wethered of Marlow, England, put in a futile day hunting for it in nearby St. Albans

Chart from Cussans' HISTORY OF HERTFORDSHIRE *Showing the Wethereds in England to c. 1700*

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF WETHERED.



The Wethereds, of Great Berkhamstead, were an old and respectable family, for many years resident at Ashlyns, in that parish. The first mention I find of the family in this neighbourhood occurs in an Inquisition taken in 1431, where John Wetherherde appears as one of the tenants of the Manor of Maudelyn. (See the Inquisition under that Manor.) This John was probably the grandfather of the William with whom this Pedigree commences, and also of a John Wederhurd who died in June, 1490. In his will, which is dated 3rd June, 1490, and was proved 4th July following, he is described as a Merchant of the Staple of Calais, late of Northampton. He mentions his wife Joane, but appears to have had no surviving issue. He also mentions his brothers Edmund, John, and Thomas, then living (the last named having issue Robert and Margaret), and his deceased brother Matthew, and Luey, his widow. A Thomas Wethered was Rector of Great Berkhamstead in 1573, but of him I can find no further account. Unfortunately the early Parochial Registers of Berkhamstead St. Mary, or Northchurch, are lost. Had they been in existence, they would doubtless have afforded me valuable assistance.

I am by no means sure that I am correct in making the Richard Wethered, of the third generation, the ancestor of the present family of Great Marlow, but after a careful consideration of the evidence afforded by wills, etc., the balance of probabilities goes strongly to favour the presumption. It is certain that there were families of the name of Wethered settled at a very early period, in the Counties of York, Northampton, Lincoln, and Essex, all probably descended from the common ancestor, from whom are deduced the Herts and Bucks Houses. It was (I believe) from the Essex branch that the Samuel Wethered came, who was the ancestor of the family which settled at Baltimore, in the United States of America. The Arms of the Wethereds have been, from time immemorial, as represented above :—*Gules ; a Chevron between three Flesh-pots or*, but no such Arms are registered in the College of Heralds as belonging to this family ; but in a *Painter's Work Book* belonging to the College occurs the following entry :—'Witherhead & his wife She daughter of Dr. Castells he dyed & was burd at Barkhamsted in Hartfordsh : June 30 1668. Gules a Chevron between 3 flesh pots or, impaling Gules on a bend argent 3 Castles triple towered Sable.' On the 12th September, 1834, an official grant was made to Thomas Wethered, of Great Marlow, Esq., of the foregoing Arms, with the addition of three Mullets gules on the Chevron. The ancient Crest, *A Goat's head erased argent*, and the Motto, *Virtute et Labore*, were also confirmed.

William Wethered, living at Berkhamstead St. Peter in 1487 = ...
witness to will of William Combe of Berkhamsted, in 1487

William Wethered, of Northchurch, Co. Herts ; will dated 9 April, 1552 ; proved 20 October, 1557 (Archd. Hunts) = Eleanor, living in 1552 ; mentioned in husband's will

. . . . = James Wethered, of * will dated 14 Oct. 1578 ; proved 10 Nov. 1579 (P. C. C.) = Alice Gould, mar. * 16 January, 1559-60 ; bur. * 14 Nov. 1591

Richard Wethered, mar. and had issue before 1552 ; mentioned in father's will. For issue see below **A.**

John Wethered, mentioned in father's will.

Edmund Wethered, mentioned in father's will, 1552

William Wethered, mentioned in father's will, 1552

Agnes, m to — Bachelor ; ment. in father's will

Elizabeth, and Margaret, both under age in 1552

Henry Wethered, of Northchurch ; eldest son ; had issue in 1552 = ...

John Wethered, bur.* 10th Dec. 1538

Edmund Wethered, bap.* 6th February, 1543-4, bur.* 30th June, 1545

Francis Wethered, of * bap.* 19 May, 1547 ; bur.* 8 May, 1600 ; will dated 28 Mar. 1599 ; proved 22nd Nov. 1600 (P. C. C.) = Agnes, widow John Baldwin, of Redheath, Watford, Esq : mar.* 13 Jan. 1571-2 ; bur.* 9 May, 1623

Margaret, bap.* 4 Oct. 1539 ; ment. in will of father ; bur. Gt. Gaddesden 12 Mar. 1618 = Thomas Chambers, *als.* Halsey, son of John Halsey, Gt. Gaddesden, Herts, Esq.

Cicely, mar. * 9 Sept. 1534 ; living 1578 = George Oakley, living 1578

Avis, called Agnes in father's will ; mar.* 12th Nov. 1559 = Robert Benning

Joue, bap.* 5 Oct. 1541 ; bur.* 3 May, 1545

Jone, bap.* 9th March, 1549-50 ; dead before 1578

Elizabeth, bap.* 31st May, 1552 ; bur.* 25th Aug. 1558

Alice, da of Wm. Grace ; mar. at Tring, Jan. 1565 = Henry Wethered, of Northchurch, Co. Herts ; will dated 16 Nov. 1574 ; prov. 25th Feb. 1574-5 (Archd. Hunts)

Richard Wethered ; John Wethered ; Elizabeth Field ; mentioned in will of brother Henry

Joane mentioned in will of Thomas Baldwin

Francis Wethered, of Ashlyns,* Chief burgess of Berkamstead St. Peter, 1628 ; mentioned in will of father and of Thos. Baldwin ; d. circa 1651 ; see his signatures in churchwardens' accounts of * (Add. MS. 18773, Brit. Mus.)

Wm. Wethered, mentioned in father's will, but of whom nothing can be found. A Wm. Wethered d. at Cork, Ireland, and admon. was granted to his bro. George, 12 June, 1609

Anne, of a Yorkshire family ; living at Oulton, in parish of Rothwell, near Leeds, in 1666 ; executrix of will of son Francis. She may have been 2nd wife, and mother of Philadelphia only = George Wethered, bap.* 22nd May, 1582 ; d. at York ; will dated 6 Nov. 1624 ; proved 9th Sept. 1625 (York)

Elizabeth, mentioned in father's will ; bur.* 8th Jan. 1671-2 ; will dated 4th February, 1669-70 ; admon. granted 20 Feb. 1671-2 (P. C. C.) = Francis Wethered, of Rothway, in parish of Northchurch, Co. Herts ; under 7 years of age in 1574. Deed of gift dated 9th Dec. 1612 ; registered as will (Archd. Hunts)

Henry Wethered, eldest son ; under age at father's death

Alice, mar.* John Wood, 11 Dec. 1592

Margaret, under 16 years of age at father's death

Thomas Wethered, bap.* 3rd Aug. 1606 ; bur.* 30th Mar. 1626

Francis Wethered, of Ashlyns,* Comptroller of His Majesty's Works, and Farmer of the Exeise of Yorkshire ; Chief Burgess of * 1657 ; bur.* 30 June, 1668 ; will dated 17 June, 1665 ; proved 15 Jan. 1668-9 (P. C. C.) = Judith, da. of Dr. Castell ; bur * 31 Mar. 1702 ; will dated 26th Sept. 1696 ; proved 7th Apr. 1702 (P.C.C.)

Samuel Wethered, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Co Middlesex ; mar. and had a da. Elizabeth, under age in 1677 ; admon. granted 21 Aug. 1677 (P. C. C.)

Bridget, bap * 2 Febry. 1611-12 ; living unmar. 1641

Elizabeth, b. 1600 ; mar. Henry Guy, of Tring, and died 1690. Mon. Ins. at Tring (see p. 23). Had issue Henry, bap.* 16 June, 1631 ; and Elizabeth, bap.* 21 July, 1634

Edmund Wethered, of Barnard's Inn, Co. Middlesex ; bur.* 10 June, 1634 ; will dated 8 May, 1634 ; proved 16 June, 1634 (P. C. C.)

Sheffield Wethered, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Co. Middlesex ; b. in Yorkshire ; will dated 5 Dec. 1635 ; prov. 12 Dec. 1635 (P.C.C.)

Francis Wethered, in the service of the Earl of Strafford, in Yorkshire, and afterwards of Berkhamstead ; b. at York, and bap. at St. Olave's in that City ; bur.* 5 May, 1667 ; will dated 6 Aug. 1666 ; proved 10 May, 1667 : admon 18 May, 1672

Philadelphia, ment. in probate of father's will

Francis Wethered, bap.* 30th [illegible], 1619 ; bur.* 15th [illegible], 1650

Francis Wethered, of Ashlyns, bap.* 24 Sep. 1650 ; bur.* 28 Jan. 1673-4 ; will dated 20 Jan. 1673-4 ; proved 7 May, 1674 (P.C.C.)

Thomas Wethered, bur.* 19 Aug. 1661

John Wethered, bap.* 7th Oct. 1652 ; bur.* 18th June, 1657

George Wethered, a student at Oxford University ; bap.* 8 Nov. 1653 ; bur.* 27 August, 1671 ; Admon. 9th Sept. 1671 (P. C. C.)

John Wethered, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden ; bur.* 19 Dec. 1698 ; will dated 27th July, 1696 ; proved 19th June, 1699 (P.C.C.)

Judith, eldest da. ; bap.* 10 Sep. 1651 ; mar. to — Thompson, and had issue Francis, and Judith wife of — Horn

Dorothy, d. unmarried ; bur.* 3rd June, 1696 ; will dated 28th of May, 1696 ; proved 12 June, 1696 (P. C. C.)

Mary, mar. to — Vernon ; living 1674

Elizabeth, of Ashlyns, the last of the Berkhamstead family ; d. 18 Oct. 1703 (not 1701, as stated on her monument in * church) ; bur.* ; will dated 10 July, 1703 ; codicils in Sept. and Oct. ; proved 29th Oct. 1703 (P.C.C.) ; willed Ashlyns to be sold ; left large legacies to the Harcourts, of Aldbury = John Cradock, of Christ Church, London ; buried there 28 April, 1685 ; will dated 23 Apr. 1685 ; admon. 26 August, 1687 (P. C. C.)

Cathedral; they got their wires crossed and did go to Great Berkhamstead Church—nearly next door—to see the tomb. It is likely that Lilly Wethered Owings and Carrie Wethered Woodworth, both pious people, visited Elizabeth's tomb, since the great fires of respect for the past, kindled by James Sykes Wethered, burned brightly in their hearts. But only one son and one daughter of mine have visited the tomb in forty years—a poor showing.

"Who on earth was she—" you ask, "dead over two hundred and fifty years—for you to make such a fuss over her?"

Does it mean anything if I reply: "She was a great Wethered lady—just that?"

Elizabeth was the kind of person Solomon spoke about when he wrote the greatest poem in any tongue:

Who can find a virtuous woman?
For her price is far above rubies.

The tomb of this lady comes to life in a postcard dated October 15, 1964, sent from Great Berkhamstead by Valerie Marbury Barroll Gulick, Elizabeth's very special American kinswoman of Arlington, Virginia, who that day called on and bowed her head beside Elizabeth's grave, for—

Still in her ashes
Lives her wonted fires.

Copying language carved on the tomb, Valerie wrote on the postcard:

"Near this place rests the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Craddock, who dyed Oct. YE 10th MDDIV about the 48th year of her age. She was descended from the Wethereds of Ashlyns in this Parish."
So now you know I got there.

VALERIE

To commemorate this act of reverence by Valerie, her

mother and I sit beside a fire which roars defiance at an October easterly storm, and drink our tea with uplifted hearts. As the fire lightens the gloomy clouds outside, brightens and enlivens the room we sit in, so do our thoughts of Elizabeth Wethered Craddock. Her monument tells us she was "of good report for Hospitality, Probity and Piety, for unshaken Fidelity to ye Crown and steady adherence to ye Church of England" and of "ye Liberal and Pious Provision she made for ye Poor of this place."

The light of her life is not in her tomb but in the hearts of her children. Ashlyns in East Anglia, like Drayton near Chesapeake Bay, will always carry the impact of her and her people.

L. Wethered Barroll

Sources of Information

As the reader has noted, this book tells a story largely drawn from letters written well over a hundred years ago. Most of them were found in the Knox House in sight of the Sassafras River in Maryland, where Wethereds have lived since 1827. They were tied in neat packages with ancient faded ribbons. They were the kind of letters loved by the owners, who felt they must not be thrown away. They have the style and repose of those earlier days.

It is impossible here to thank the many relatives whose knowledge of the writers of the letters and the events chronicled has helped us to write this book. Of the 450 descendants of John Wethered and Mary Sykes Wethered, too many are entitled to be credited as contributors and co-authors for us to prolong this work to give them credit for such help. We give them our thanks, and trust that this and the enjoyment they will get from the book will be reward enough.

All photostats of original Blay patents of land; distribution accounts made in 1730 of William Blay land to his three daughters; the will of Richard Wethered and other wills and original papers evidencing statements herein set out are on file at the Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, marked *Blay-Wethered Papers.* Same are available for reference.

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